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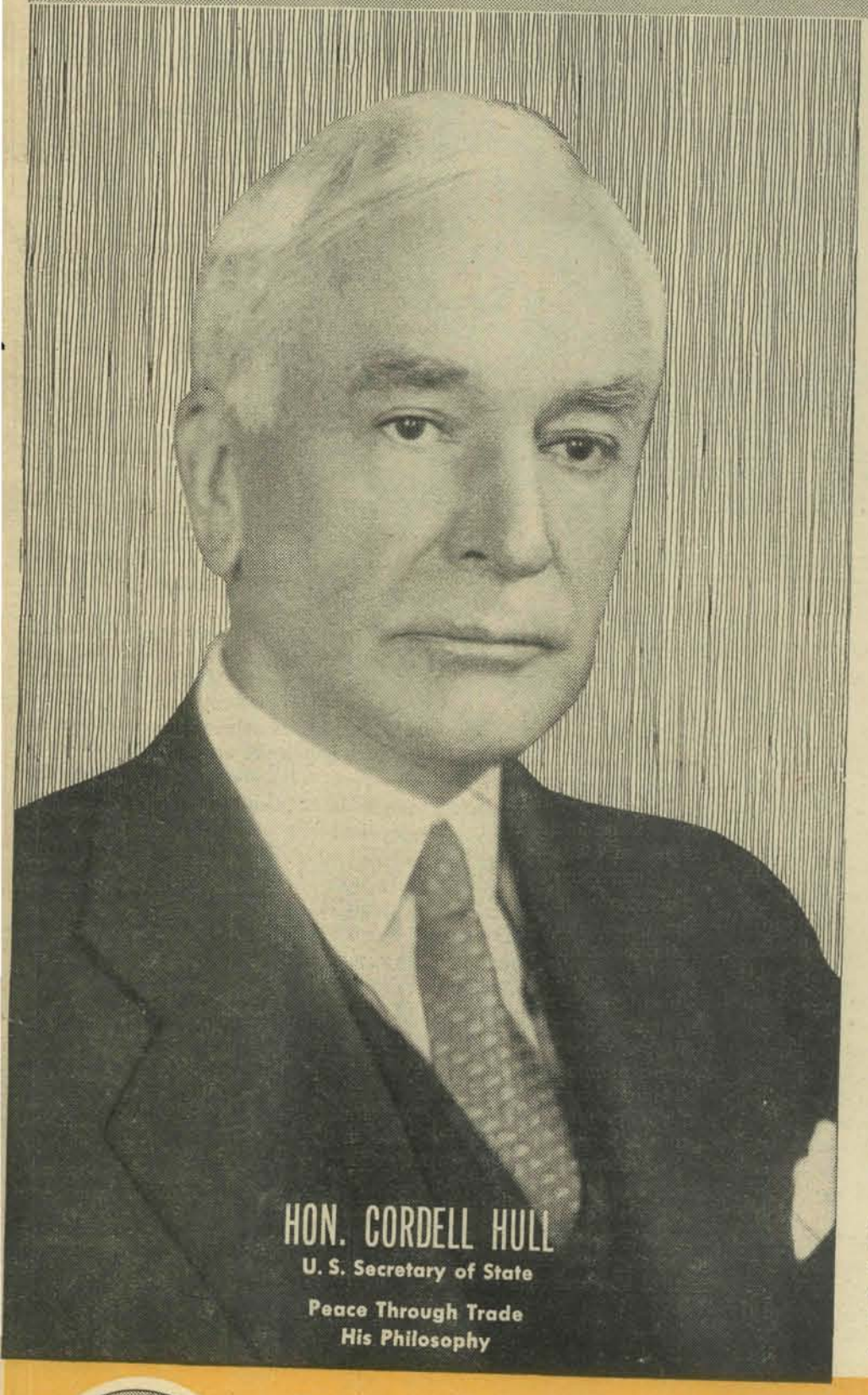
U.S. PUSHES TRADE PLAN AS WORLD PEACE STEP



HON. CORDELL HULL
U. S. Secretary of State

Peace Through Trade
His Philosophy

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS URGING HULL SCHEME TO COMBAT AUTARCHY

MEMBERS of the American diplomatic staff abroad are undertaking an important international lobby on behalf of Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the present time.

They are attempting to "sell" to the various governments, warring and neutral, Mr. Hull's philosophy of liberal trading arrangements as a prelude to peace, and a guarantee of continuing peace once it is achieved.

Mr. Hull's philosophy is a product of deep study. It looks to the elimination of autarchy—economic self-sufficiency—and the elimination of regimented society and totalitarian government, through a new and more liberal approach to the problem of international trade.

Specifically, Mr. Hull's philosophy may be condensed into a general, three-point program:

1. Abandonment of autarchic systems, such as that of Nazi Germany, in favor of a liberal system of trade.

2. Adoption of a general system of lower tariffs, with elimination of other restrictions on trade, such as barter and import quota arrangements.

3. Abolition of "trick currencies," the system whereby a nation uses one currency for internal, and another for external, circulation.

Mr. Hull has made it clear that his program still is in the raw, formative stage and that he is not yet "taking subscriptions for it." His aim in enlisting the aid of American diplomats is merely to lay the foundation for a general program of peace-through-trade, once peace has been reached.

Insofar as Mr. Hull's philosophy is founded on a solid basis, it may be expected to bear success. But insofar as it is grounded on misconception or error, it may be expected to fail of its purpose.

One glaring weakness in Secretary Hull's program appears to be his apparent disregard of the outlook that most of the answers to the problem of freer world trade rest with America;

The administration of President Roosevelt has, in many ways, blocked the road to trade. It has blocked this road — perhaps inadvertently — in its gold policy, in its credit policy as regards the payment of World War debts, in its silver policy, in its misuse of the Stabilization Fund, and in its distortion of the "good neighbor" policy.

Several basic reforms, relating to trade and its free exercise, must be accomplished here, before Secretary Hull or anyone else can lay out a program of peace-through-trading for all the world. After these reforms have been undertaken and completed, then the time may be ripe for a discussion of Mr. Hull's philosophy on the prospects of continuing peace through free trade.

SOCIAL JUSTICE discusses this subject more fully on page 13 of this edition.

—*Harris & Ewing*

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

★

THE WORK OF THE CRAFT GUILDS IN ENGLAND
By Louis B. Ward

★

EUROPEAN CONFLICT IS NOT A HOLY WAR
By Rev. John A. O'Brien

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He Is Risen, He Is Not Here!

UPON the fact of Christ's rising from the dead, we build our argument for His divinity more than upon anything else.

Prophets and saints perform miracles by the power of God.

It is possible for a human person to change water into wine, to multiply five loaves into five thousand and even to raise the dead to life. As important as such miracles are, they do not prove absolutely that the person performing them is God. They only prove that the miracle-worker is gifted by God.

The circumstances attending the Resurrection of Christ from the dead are of such a nature that they identify the miracle-worker as a Divine Person. Consider, for example, Christ's statement in the hall of judgment preceding His condemnation to death. He was asked: "Art Thou the Son of God?" He replied in the affirmative, adding these words: *"Destroy this temple (meaning the temple of His body) and in three days I will build it up again."*

In plain language Christ practically said: "To prove that I am the Son of God, I will raise Myself from the dead after you crucify Me."

Following the crucifixion, Christ did raise Himself from the dead on the third day, thereby demonstrating that He is divine by an exercise of power over life and death. Both His enemies and His friends were witnesses of this fact; and the knowledge of this fact became well circulated after it was recorded by the four Evangelists in documents deserving of more credence than any contemporary historical document.

If the risen Christ is God, therefore, His teachings are divine and the institution He established is divine. Of the Resurrection we have moral certitude, resting our acceptance of it on the testimony of the Evangelists, on the recorded statements of His enemies, and on the durability of the institution called the Church which Christ established.

If we are convinced that Christ really died and rose fom the dead by His own power, why should we hesitate to join the Church He established and to put into practice the truths He taught?

It is not difficult to understand the actions of non-Christians who reject the miracle of the empty tomb and, therefore, who continue to follow the outmoded pattern of paganism. It is difficult, however, to understand the attitude of non-Church-going "Christians" who fail to practice their belief. If all so-called Christians resolutely believed in and practiced the doctrines consequent to the Resurrection of Christ from the dead, it would be a short time until peace, with its attendant blessings, would descend upon the world.

Christian social justice cannot be reduced to practice in government, industry, education and other branches of society until a sufficient number of men first join Christ's church and accept Christ's code of charity and justice—an institution and a code stamped with the seal of divinity on the first Easter morning.

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FROM THE TOWER

By FATHER COUGHLIN

I

ALTHOUGH PLUCKY little Finland has capitulated, yet she has not lost. In centuries to come her name will be an inspiration to nations and individuals who esteem honor more precious than victory and whom circumstances will force to fight for what the world calls a lost cause.

Temporarily, Russia has won. And, incidentally, the real losers have been the Allies—Great Britain and France. Although Britain and France had pledged assistance to the brave Finlanders, who chose death rather than to play power politics, nevertheless America is chagrined because the Allies failed to extend military and naval succour when it was sorely needed. As a result, the prestige of the Allies has suffered more in this instance than it did in the cases of Czechoslovakia and Poland combined. Hereafter it will be difficult for any European power to depend upon the pledges of the great empires because, apparently, they are more concerned in preserving their own economic interests than they are in protecting democracy and autonomy.

The *post-factum* eagerness on the part of Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier to send military aid to Finland added nothing to the record of their imperial governments. Indeed, the Kremlin peace, which, in its last analysis, not only subtracts vital territory from Finland but reduces her to a state of economic subservience, may mark the beginning of the end of the British and French empires.

It is regrettable that the heroes of the Mannerheim line were literally thrown to the wolves by two great governments which, during the days of Finland's crucifixion, continued to extend the right hand of friendship to Moscow "for diplomatic and commercial reasons." Nevertheless, they ran true to form duplicating in this instance the treatment accorded to Franco's Spain, and to prostrate Poland.

Any structure of diplomacy and commerce built upon the sandy foundation of power and greed and not upon the rock of justice and righteousness does not deserve to endure.

Finland has capitulated. But Finland has not lost. The losers, most likely, will be Britain and France.

II

WHEN ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN of New York City was invested with the pallium of ecclesiastical authority, he delivered a forceful address, examining certain prejudiced statements made by groups and individuals who objected to Mr. Roosevelt's sending Myron Taylor as a quasi-ambassador to the Vatican. These prejudiced statements, if one may be content to so characterize them, represent a trend towards bigotry in that our Government was accused unjustly of aligning itself with the Catholic Church in a manner unbecoming the best American traditions.

Archbishop Spellman reminded those responsible for such statements that the United States has an ambassador at the Court of St. James in London—a court presided over by His Majesty, King George VI who, at one and the same time, is not only head of the British Empire but also the head of the Anglican Church. He also observed that the Emperor of Japan, at whose court we have an ambassador, is not only the head of the Japanese Empire but is regarded by his subjects as a divine person and ruler of their spiritual destinies. Hence, with these ambassadorial traditions long established, there is nothing un-American in our sending a quasi-ambassador to the Vatican insofar as Pope Pius XII is not only head of a religion but also of an autonomous state.

Archbishop Spellman, therefore, made a pronouncement that was most timely, particularly when level-headed men recognize the salutary influence which the Roman Pontiff, the spiritual ruler of 325-million persons, can bring to bear in solving the problem of peace. The Archbishop merits not only respect but definite congratulations for his courageous utterances even though they will be termed by some as controversial.

III

IN THE ABSTRACT, the losses sustained by Great Britain on the high seas are immaterial; for it is reported that her shipyards are capable of replacing these losses speedily.

In the concrete, these losses are alarming. Britain requires vast quantities of iron to replace her lost merchantmen. Insofar as this iron must be imported, one readily sees the predicament in which the ship-builders find themselves. At the moment the great bulk of imported iron is used for munitions, not much of it being available for ship-building purposes. Moreover, the ship-building yards, in many instances, are in need of retooling, having been idle for a long time. To add to her difficulties, Great Britain has passed through a period of depression which was notable, among other things, for its failure to train skilled mechanics, many of whom already are in military service.

Conditions are not as fair as they might be in England at the moment. Hitler's economic war is not entirely in vain. Undoubtedly, England can continue to import food and necessary materials for some time. So can Germany, particularly, since hostilities have ceased on the Finnish front and since Roumania, following the peace of the Kremlin, is manifesting an inclination to reconsider her commercial relations in favor of the Hitler government.

IV

MR. SUMNER WELLES' report on his European mission is being analyzed carefully by the Chief Executive and his advisers. One is inclined to surmise that normal diplomatic relations will be re-established between Germany and the United States as a result of Mr. Welles' visit abroad. Beyond that, it is difficult to foresee any immediate effect resulting from the under-secretary's tour of the foreign Capitals.

It appears, however, that Mr. Welles will not report that peace is in the immediate offing. It appears, also, that two mighty economic systems are at war and will continue so until one or the other surrenders or is destroyed. Great Britain and France are dedicated to an economic system which is built upon credit or debt money, i.e. upon the debt of the nation; Germany's economy is established upon the principle of wealth money, i.e. upon money predicated upon the wealth of the nation. These two economic theories are in absolute conflict. They cannot exist side by side, competing in the commercial markets of the nations already overwhelmed with debts. Either Germany's economic system will be destroyed and Britain's will be sustained, or else the latter will be destroyed and the German system will be sustained.

Basically this appears to us as the substantial cause for the conflict now in progress, although the publicists emphasize other important causes. It is a pity that the opponents of Christianity are, in the respect of economic financing, more logical than are the Allies.

V

IT WILL BE some time before the world learns definitely of the conversations between Pope Pius XII and Germany's foreign secretary, Joachim von Ribbentrop. However, it is apparent the German government is desirous of settling its difficulties with the Vatican. These difficulties which are of a serious nature are concerned with the restrictions imposed by the Third Reich upon the Church and its functionings within the German jurisdiction. Before a peaceful "*modus operandi*" can be arrived at, it will be necessary, from our point of view, for Berlin to concede total freedom to the German hierarchy to preach and teach Christianity in the traditional Catholic manner and to permit the Church to organize its activities in order to fulfill its mission.

If Herr Hitler will terminate his quarrel with the successor of St. Peter, it will be advantageous for him to do so, particularly from the standpoint of the gains in loyalty which will accrue to him from his own people. In all, it is desirable for the German government to harmonize its policies with the benevolent teachings of the Vatican not only for the welfare of the German, Austrian, Czech and Polish Christians who have suffered as a result of totalitarian restrictions but also for the possible good influence which Herr Hitler could exercise on Moscow.

VI

THE NEW DEAL census project which, among other things, plans to pry into the personal incomes of citizens at large, is not being received with acclaim by the general public.

Although the Federal Government promises that the information on the census records will not be published nor made available to snoopers and smearers, it is apparent from past performances that the Government cannot guarantee that such a promise will be kept.

Already an imposing group of Senators has expressed its opposition to the New Deal census project. This opposition is based, primarily, upon the fourth Article of the Bill of Rights appended to the Constitution of the United States of America. This fourth Article reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Of course, the argument rests upon the one word, "unreasonable." Definitely it is "reasonable" for persons to declare their wealth and income to the Revenue Department of the United States Government. Is it "reasonable" to enforce a similar declaration for the benefit of the Census Bureau?

While rugged individualism is abhorrent, it is possible for rugged bureaucracy to become equally obnoxious. Already there are too many bureaucrats employed by our Government. According to one congressional report, thousands of Communists participate in the public payroll. There, then, is one danger of bureaucracy in that a purblind Communist working in the Census Bureau is capable of nullifying every promise of secrecy made by the President by publishing an individual's constitutional secrets to the detriment of that individual and his family.

If the New Deal would guarantee to eliminate from the public payrolls undesirables whose names now are upon it, possibly it would not be "unreasonable" to support the census policy now being advocated by the Government.

Meanwhile, what good reason have the advocates of Federal snooping and prying to advance in support of that policy?

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Farm and Labor

Farm Group to Seek Low Mortgage Rates

Agriculture Depressed by High Interest Charges, Plus Low Price Returns

BURLINGTON, IOWA — Aroused to action by the series of articles on Usury, published recently in SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine, a small group of Iowa farmers has announced plans for organization of a farmers' co-operative devoted to securing Federal legislation providing for 1 per cent farm mortgages.

Spokesmen for the group said that farmers throughout the nation are fully aware that high interest rates on mortgages are—next to unreasonably low agricultural prices—chiefly responsible for the almost hopeless state of indebtedness in which so many American farmers find themselves.

Correlating their efforts to obtain fair financing rates through Congressional action, leaders of the movement hope to expand membership in the co-operative to an extent which would enable the organization itself to make 1 per cent loans to farmers desiring to retire existing mortgages on which they are paying 4, 5, 6 or 7 per cent interest. This proposed refinancing, calculated to save farmers millions of dollars annually, would be accomplished with funds contributed by individual farmers — members of the co-operative. It is assumed this would be merely a stop-gap procedure pending enactment of the Federal legislation.

Also Advocates Cost-of-Production

Whether such co-operative financing could be undertaken on a large scale even temporarily would depend, of course, upon the support given the movement by farmers. Only a fraction of those who would apply for loans could be accommodated.

While striving for reduction of crushing interest charges, the co-operative also would lend vigorous support to the cost-of-production plan for agriculture — a system under which the farmer would no longer be compelled to accept prices so low that he plunges further into debt every year. Under cost-of-production the farmer, like the industrialist, would be able to make a fair profit on his investment and his labor. Wholesalers and processors of agricultural commodities used domestically would be forced by law to pay producers a price covering the cost of producing the product, plus a reasonable profit.

Critics of the proposal argue that it is unsound, that Federal price fixing is undemocratic. They forget, perhaps, that the Government sets rates and prices in other fields of industry; and they ignore the fact that in the absence of Federal control of farm prices, selfish speculators, and profit-mad processors have been exploiting farmers for years by refusing to pay them a just return for their goods. Regulation is necessary if agriculture is to stage an economic comeback. Agriculture *must* have a rebirth of prosperity before the nation as a whole enjoys any real recovery, because agriculture is the country's basic industry, upon which the prosperity of all other industries depends.

The twin problems of high mortgage rates and low produce prices are inextricably bound up with the poverty of America's 30-million farm population and the growing tendency toward over-production of certain commodities. Actually there is no serious surplus in most agricultural production, since the United States imports more farm products than it exports. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, however, has complained for years of "over-production" and has instituted a vicious crop control system to curtail it.

Low Prices Breed Over-Production

An Iowa farmer explained to a SOCIAL JUSTICE correspondent how excessive mortgage interest rates and low farm prices encourage this over-production so feared by Mr. Wallace —the "over-production" born of under-consumption.

"Supposing I had to have $700 at the end of a year to meet the interest on my mortgage," he said. "If I were getting cost of production, or about $11.32 a hundred pounds, I would have to sell only about 31 hogs of 200 pounds each in order to take in $700.

"But if hog prices were down around $4.80 a hundredweight, as they have been, I would have to sell about 73 hogs to get the same amount of money. Low prices always force a farmer to raise and sell more products. The higher the prices the less he must market in order to make ends meet."

Interest Keeps Farmer in Debt

Inadequate returns for his labor and investment send a farmer into the mire of mortgage debt and high interest rates help to keep him there. He cannot extricate himself as long as interest payments require so great a portion of the meagre income received as a result of depressive prices. He cannot pay for a farm twice—once to the seller and once to the person or corporation that holds his mortgage.

The entire farm mortgage debt in 1935 was approximately $8-billion. This is a fabulous debt, considering there are only about 6,800,000 farms in the nation. In most states the number of mortgaged farms was well over 50 per cent—sometimes more than 75 per cent—of all farms in the state.

Cutting the interest rates on these mortgages to 1 per cent would be a tremendous aid to farmers now paying from 4½ to 7 per cent. Even with the current, ruinous market prices, it would save thousands of struggling farmers from dispossession. Assume that the average interest rate, despite existing low Federal farm loan rates, is still 6 per cent. A reduction to 1 per cent on Federal mortgages would mean a saving of approximately $400-million annually to financially harrassed farmers.

If the farm mortgage debt today is less than it was in 1935 the reason lies, not in increased farm prosperity, but in foreclosures. For the purpose of statistics a farm taken from the owner by foreclosure is wiped off the list of mortgaged farms. When this is duplicated by the thousands, as it has been in the last several years, the official farm debt decreases. There are then fewer mortgaged farms.

But obviously that does not indicate that agricultural recovery is in progress. Rather, it demonstrates that farmers were simply unable to meet the interest on their mortgages. It points clearly to the necessity for increased agricultural prices and decreased mortgage rates.

The arbitrary figure, 1 per cent, is suggested because that should cover the cost of operating the service. Inasmuch as the New Deal distributes millions of dollars in outright subsidies, direct relief and bonuses for crop curtailment which achieve no permanent good, and bring the Government no hope of return, it might not be unreasonable to expect Government to institute a program which would contribute materially to the preservation of independent farming.

Catholic Link With South America Can Help Keep Peace

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA — The Catholic Church in America has a splendid opportunity to help keep the United States out of the European war, Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico told the Holy Name Society at a Communion breakfast recently.

He said this country must cultivate the friendship of South America because we cannot live in complete isolation and should not jeopardize our peace by being on intimate terms with European nations constantly torn by war.

"The 20-million Catholics in the United States represent the strongest and most effective link to South American good will . . . South America is Catholic . . . Because of this they will recognize the close affinity between the American Catholics and themselves."

New Deal Tries Compromise on Smith Proposals

THE NEWS: Although the proposed Smith amendments to the *National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act* have been condemned in labor and Administration circles, they have given a new impetus to the movement for modification of the Act.

Representative Mary T. Norton, New Deal chairman of the House Labor Committee, has switched her former standpat attitude toward the Act and the National Labor Relations Board. Chiefly responsible for blocking changes last year in the House, she was on the majority side last week when the committee voted 17 to 1 to begin consideration of amendments.

Inasmuch as she had attended a conference in the White House shortly before reversing her position, and in view of the fact that she is a stanch New Dealer, her decision is believed to represent a shift in President Roosevelt's views.

COMMENT: These and other developments of the week can be interpreted merely as compromise measures precipitated by the strong clamor for drastic revision. The Smith amendments stand little chance of enactment. Senator Robert Wagner of New York, father of the act, has denounced them, but offered a substitute proposal calling for a 5-man labor board. So has William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

While assailing the Smith suggestions as reactionary and destructive of the gains labor has made in recent years, Mr. Green lauded the Smith special House committee, which recently terminated a prolonged investigation of the N.L.R.B. The aims of the A.F.L. and the committee are identical — eradication of gross inequalities in the present act and in its administration by the N.L.R.B.

Both groups sponsor an overhauling of the board to eliminate the flagrant pro-C.I.O. prejudice which reputedly gives the John L. Lewis labor faction an unfair advantage over the A.F.L., over independent

(Continued on Page 7)

Michigan Law Permits Loan Sharks to Fleece Borrowers

PONTIAC, MICH. — Have state laws killed the small loans racket? Not so you can notice it, says one local man who is paying 33 1/3 per cent on a 20-month loan of $300.

Forced to obtain ready cash last summer, the man was compelled, like thousands of other needy Americans, to borrow from a loan shop—not a loan shark operating outside the law, but a licensed operator doing business under supervision of the state.

Advertisements announced "low" interest rates ranging from 3 down to a mere 1 per cent a month, depending upon the amount of the loan.

He borrowed $300, giving a chattel mortgage as security and agreeing to repay the loan in 20 months at $20 a month. That totals $400. In other words he would be paying $100, or 33 1/3 per cent interest, for the use of $300 for 20 months. Actually, of course, he will not have the use of the $300 for 20 months, because he is repaying part of it every month.

To date the borrower has made 8 payments of $20 each, *$43.82 being interest* and $116.18 applying on the principal. Thus, in *8 months he has already paid 14.6 per cent interest* on the $300, although he still owes $183.82.

But the loan shop victim is paying three separate interest rates—3 per cent *a month* on the first $100; plus 2 per cent a month on the second $100; plus 1 per cent a month on the third $100. His interest payments the first *6 months* totaled $33.87, or $3.87 more than a bank would charge for *20 months*. So far, in *8 months*, he has paid $13.82 more interest than would be required in *20 months* on a straight 6 per cent loan—and he still must pay $56.18 more interest in the next 12 months.

By the time he completes his 20 payments he will have paid $100 interest, or 1/3 the amount of the entire loan, and 3 1/3 times the normal interest charge of $30. In addition he was assessed $1.35 "recording and discharge fees," presumably the cost of entering his account on the company's books.

As though these exorbitant interest payments were not enough to insure the money lender against loss, the borrower is forced to pledge his possessions to the loan company and may not, according to the warning on his statement, "remove any goods without our consent." As a final guarantee that the lender will collect every penny of his usurious charges, two of the borrower's relatives were forced to secure the debt in the event of the borrower's default.

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Inside Washington

Secrecy of Bankruptcy Deal Draws Congressional Attack

Comptroller Refuses to Submit Bank Figures to Treasury Committee

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secrecy surrounding payments made to agents of the Comptroller of the Currency drew the fire of Congressman Clarence J. McLeod, of Detroit, last week, when he charged that "$20-million has been milked from the assets" of the defunct First National Bank of Detroit.

The Michigan Congressman charged that he sought a detailed, year-by-year statement of the cost of the First National receivership, largest in the country's history, but that the Comptroller's office had refused to submit such information. They objected he said, on the ground that disclosure of such information *"might only confuse the public mind, and hinder the work of the receivership."*

Refusal of Committee Request Is Unprecedented

Congressman McLeod asserted that legal fees alone had claimed $922,000 of the bank's assets, and added that "I know the people of Detroit are anxious to know how much of the $922,000 that was paid for attorney's fees was paid to Robert S. Marx and Frank E. Wood, Cincinnati lawyers, to look after the liquidation of Detroit's biggest bank."

"I cannot recall a time when a committee of Congress has been refused information of this kind or nature," McLeod told his House colleagues. "Every depositor of this large bank must be asking the question today: If the bank is now solvent after $20-million has been milked from its assets to run the receivership, why was it not allowed to reopen years ago?"

In referring to the refusal of information on the part of the Comptroller, McLeod called attention to a letter written by Deputy Comptroller C. B. Upham, who responded to McLeod's written request for details of the receivership cost. Upham refused the specific information, and submitted instead general percentage figures which he said showed that cost of the First National receivership was lower than average.

Will Take Matter to Secretary of Treasury

In his letter to McLeod, which the Michigan Congressman submitted for the record, Upham asserted that costs of the First National receivership had amounted to 4.18 per cent of total collections.

"The controversy in question is based first on a statement made by the Deputy Comptroller of Currency before the Treasury Post Office Subcommittee during its hearings in December, 1939," McLeod told his colleagues.

"After I sought for nearly a month to obtain a detailed statement of fees involved in the largest bank receivership in the country's history, the Comptroller of the Currency has refused to make known to a Committee of Congress details of the cost of the receivership of the First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, on the grounds that to do so 'might only confuse the public mind and hinder the work of the receivership'."

McLeod asserted that he was directing the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations, Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana, to take the matter up with either the Comptroller of the Secretary of the Treasury to get a satisfactory statement.

Exporters Scoff at 'Moral Embargo' Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two major commodities in which this nation is deficient, tin and rubber, still are leaking out of the country despite a "moral embargo," and in sufficient quantity to worry government officials.

These officials point out that effort is being made to trace down exporters who are reshipping American stores of these two commodities.

Their concern is not that these commodities will fall into the hands of the "aggressors," but that the "leaks" weaken our own first line of defense—our economic independence.

Senate Refuses to Bar Cabinet from Politics

THE NEWS: During Senate debate on amendments to the *Hatch ("no politics") Act,* Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina made an eloquent plea that provisions of the law be extended to the President and his Cabinet.

"Why should we curtail the little fellow and leave out the greatest political office we are capable of giving a man—the Chief Executive of the United States, who uses his office to discredit a faithful member of this body?" Smith asked.

COMMENT: There is a great deal in what the Senator from South Carolina said. But his colleagues, being politicians of a sort, did not agree with him. The amendment, as later approved by the Senate, extended application to state employes paid with Federal funds. It did not include the President or members of his Cabinet.

Undoubtedly Senator Smith was actuated by President Roosevelt's unsuccessful attempt to "purge" him from the Senate in 1938. Despite possible revenge-motives, however, it must be conceded that the proposal is excellent, in theory.

Supposedly, it would prevent a re-enactment of Mr. Roosevelt's 1938 campaign when he sought additional support in Congress by planting personal choices in both houses; when he entered openly into state politics.

The greatest fault in Senator Smith's proposal is that it is impractical. No President after election would forswear politics, the "science" that elevated him to the Chief Executiveship.

Ample Wealth Backing Presidential Candidates

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regardless of the great social aims of recurring presidential administrations, regardless of the well-advertised regard for the common man, it is the rich man who supplies the money that elects the President.

For this reason the common man may expect concern for his welfare to be mixed with a large measure of acutely sensitive regard for the interests of the moneymen behind the campaign. For this reason the loud protestations of zeal for the common good must be qualified in the public mind.

Just as President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936 in a campaign financed by such names as Curtis Bok of Philadelphia, ($25,000); James W. Gerard, New York ($28,000); J. M. Patterson, New York ($24,100); and Lewis S. Rosenthal, Greenwich, Conn. ($17,500), so the candidacies of Republicans are being carried forward this year under the financial spur of other wealthy men.

The two largest contributors to the nomination campaign of Thomas E. Dewey, New York's Republican district attorney, are said to be Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms and Arthur T. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Simms, former member of Congress, is married to Albert Simms, New Mexico banker. Her first husband was Medill McCormick, of the International Harvester fortune.

Mr. Vanderbilt, lawyer and former president of the American Bar Association, is president of a large mortgage company and a bank director.

Dewey's campaign manager is J. Russell Sprague, Republican leader of Nassau County, Long Island, said to be the richest county in the United States.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican candidate for the presidential nomination and a millionaire in his own right, symbolizes Republican sympathy for business in the upper brackets, and consequently draws heavy financial backing. Among his contributors are John Hollister, Ohio banker, and David S. Ingalls, millionaire lawyer from Ohio, his campaign manager.

Although Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire is essentially a "dark horse" candidate for the Republican nomination, he is not without ample financial support from those able to supply it. Most celebrated of his supporters are Edmund Converse, of the wealthy Converse banking family of Boston, and Palmer Beaudette, of the Beaudette automobile dynasty.

At election time candidates are all things to all men, but the most eloquent story of their candidacies is the important behind-the-scenes story of their wealthy campaign contributors.

New Airplane Goes to Allies, Not to Army

THE NEWS: Washington information reveals that the War Department soon is to release to the Anglo-French air purchasing commission, one of the newest and fastest American-developed fighting planes.

The plane in question is the Curtis P-40, a pursuit ship capable of 400-mile per hour flight. Army officials justify the proposed release of the ship to the English and French on the basis that better models will then be developed by us.

COMMENT: Aside from shattering the last pretensions of our neutrality, the proposed sale of the Army's Curtis P-40 to the British and French robs the nation of its most highly developed military pursuit ship, *even before the plane has been delivered to the United States Army!*

This was brought to light after the proposed sale had been aired in the nation's newspapers. Congressman Dow W. Harter, of Ohio, Chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced that his subcommittee would investigate the proposed sale.

"It seems to me not only poor defense policy, but unfair to the taxpayers of this country," Harter said. "The Government has paid a large part of the cost of developing this plane and gearing the plant for mass production. Now it will be sold abroad, presumably at mass production prices . . . the P-40 . . . is our latest pursuit plane and none has been delivered to the Army."

There is an understood Army rule that no planes should be released for foreign sale until the Government has a *more modern plane* under development. Representative Harter implied that the rule is being waived in this case, because no such modern planes are yet realities. He stood firmly on the position that the United States should wait until it has something better before selling off its newest equipment.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, meanwhile, introduced a Senate resolution asking an investigation to determine if such sales to foreign nations delay American defense plans.

Unless the Army has some very good, undisclosed reason for selling the Curtis P-40's, the nation is getting the lesser end of this deal. America's aircraft factories have been leased to Britain and France, for all practical purposes, and production for the United States Army and Navy is considered secondary in importance to production for belligerent England and France.

The fictional neutrality practiced by the United States is strained more every day, and while it is being strained to the point where trouble may develop, our defenses at the same time are being weakened by just such policies as this.

Next, we may expect to hear that the Sperry bomb-sight — reputedly the most accurate in the world, and solely the possession of the United States—is being turned over to John Bull for his uses. In view of past trends such a story would not be startling.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

England 'Late' Again

THE WORLD has been schooled to think of the British Empire as able and willing to keep its pledged word. Keen students of history, as distinguished from the great masses of victims of propaganda, could one and all recite the historic fact that England's word—or that of any other powerful empire—was never kept when it was disadvantageous to keep it.

Now, the peoples of the world are coming to agree with the students of history. They reason that an Empire which can drop propagandist leaflets from fleets of airplanes could drop bombs. In Czechoslovakia, in Poland —and now Finland—England promised substantial help and then deserted.

Sweden, knowing England, protested that unless the proffered "help" were to be substantial—meaning at least 80,000 men—that England send no help. This, however, is a thin excuse for any British statesman who undertakes to explain away Great Britain's failure to help. On the other hand, the incident only tends to confirm the suspicion that England's word is not reliable.

Penalty for England's loss of face will no doubt be exacted of Mr. Chamberlain. It just may cost him the government. The policy of expediency in the hope of averting war has worn thin. The failure of his "Munich policy" is discussed by the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which says:

"This Munich of the North presents striking and deadly parallels with that other surrender less than 18 months ago, the surrender which was the prelude not to peace 'for our time,' as wishful thinkers then insisted, but to war and destruction, the end of which no one can foretell."

And the *Detroit News* adds: "Who knows what is in the minds of the new masters of Europe if Europeans whose political lives depend on knowing cannot tell?

"All we know is that no one emerges from this war with any credit except the victim. A nation that was young and brave and innocent has been gravely wounded, and she was still alone at the end. It is well, perhaps, that she makes her own peace on what terms she can; that she *has no friends on hand to sell her out on terms that are worse.*"

The Detroit editor goes on to indict as "hypocrisy" the broken British word:

"No doubt the sudden new shapes that can be taken by a war as strange as the Allies' with Germany did complicate the problem of effective aid to Finland. Their hypocrisy lay not in withholding that aid, but in dangling the prospect constantly before her, while preparing an alibi for their own impotence. That final gesture, an offer of aid if 'asked' by a Finland who for weeks had been beseeching the world for just that, is surely one of the cheapest in history."

The Penalty of Leadership

IN EVERY field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity.

Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work.

In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. The reward is widespread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction.

When a man's work becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few.

If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severely alone—if he achieve a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a-wagging. Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting.

Whatsoever you write, or paint, or play, or sing, or build, no one will strive to surpass or slander you, unless your work be stamped with the seal of genius.

Long, long after a great work or a good work has been done, those who are disappointed or envious continue to cry out that it cannot be done.

Spiteful little voices in the domain of art were raised against our own Whistler as a mountebank, long after the big world had acclaimed him its greatest artistic genius. Multitudes flocked to Bayreuth to worship at the musical shrine of Wagner, while the little group of those whom he had dethroned and displaced argued angrily that he was no musician at all. The little world continued to protest that Fulton could never build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat steam by.

The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership.

Failing to equal or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy — but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant.

There is nothing new in this. It is as old as the world and as old as the human passions — envy, fear, greed, ambition, and the desire to surpass. And it all avails nothing.

If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader.

Master-poet, master-painter, master-workman, each in his turn is assailed, and each holds his laurels through the ages.

That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. That which deserves to live—lives.

* * *

The foregoing was written as an advertisement for the Cadillac Motor Car Company in 1914 by Theodore F. MacManus, one of the most noted advertising writers in America.

For twenty-five years the advertisement has been recognized as a high point in commercial copy. It is more.

Every student of the economic, the social and the religious fields of learning recognizes "the penalty of leadership."

Pius XII and Hitler

IT IS DOUBTFUL if the world will learn, for a good many years to come, precisely what took place at the meeting between von Ribbentrop and the Holy Father.

This much is certain. The peace message presented by Pius XII on Christmas Eve, 1939, in his address to the twenty-five Cardinals who reside in Rome, constituted the Vatican's formal proposals for lasting peace and cannot be "compromised" by the visits of emissaries from any foreign nation.

Recalling those five proposals, there is no reason why in the present situation they should be changed in the least.

The assurance of the right to live and the independence of all nations, large or small, strong or weak, is certainly a principle as fundamental today as it was four months ago.

"One nation's will to live must never be tantamount to the death sentence for another" is so basic a principle of permanent peace as to apply alike to Communism, dictatorship or empire.

The elimination of the burden of heavy armaments, the appeal to courts of arbitration, the revision of treaties and, finally, the appeal of rulers for spiritual guidance; all must describe now and for all time to come the Vatican understanding of a just and permanent peace.

The nature of the von Ribbentrop visit cannot alter fundamentals.

Taft and the Middle Ages

SENATOR Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio and candidate for the presidency of the United States, certainly proved his intellectual capacity to be Chief Executive of this nation in his reported speech at Baltimore on February 27th.

According to the Associated Press, and the *New York Herald Tribune*, the Senator characterized theories of "planned economy, collective production, restricted output and price-fixing" as akin to "instruments which kept Europe poor in the Middle Ages."

The Senator traced world history for the last five centuries dating from the birth of printing. Seemingly all was progress as the human mind was free until the year 1929 when this nation slowly reacted "because confidence was at a low ebb, the ideology of new despotisms in Europe spread to this country and were embraced, consciously or unconsciously, by many people."

The distinguished Senator has the good-will of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Therefore, we take the liberty to kindly advise him to take a course in one of the Washington night schools which are open to the public and start cracking a few books on the Middle Ages and on the modern age as well. Price-fixing dominates every element of manufacturing and has since Robert Taft's famous father was in his cradle. Senator Robert Taft never bought a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, an insurance policy, a railroad ticket or a hotel meal that didn't have a price tag on it predicated on the cost of production or the cost of service rendered.

As reiterated in SOCIAL JUSTICE, only the farmer and the working man are left out of price-fixing. In all the economy of 500 years ago, in the "horrible" Middle Ages, when the Craft and the Merchant Guilds were operating, the only monopolies not granted to trade were in the field of foodstuffs.

Price-fixing then, as now, was the order of the day.

"LENT IS an appropriate time to atone not only for private sins but also for public injustices," says His Excellency Archbishop J. P. Rummel of New Orleans, according to the Dubuque *Tribune*. Punishment for personal sin may be reserved for the next life, but as Father Coughlin has so often told his radio audiences and congregations at the Shrine of the Little Flower, the *"social sins of nations have to be paid for in this world!"*

* * *

Senator Bob Reynolds' resolution for the purchase of Bermuda by the United States as a partial liquidation of the British debt has called forth the reply in London that "the British Empire is not for sale or barter."

* * *

That's right, as we recall the United States had to be acquired by REVOLUTION!

* * *

It's a question with the *Washington Post's* paragrapher as to which is the braver: The man who dies for his country, or the who lives for it and keeps on paying more and higher taxes. Still braver is the American who halts spending and cuts the taxes!

* * *

"The Church and the Social Order," the recent statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, is being reprinted as a Senate document. May we hope that official Washington also will read it.

* * *

One of the counts on which the National Labor Relations board recently found a Pittsburgh employer guilty of *Wagner Act* violation was that he gave a general 10 per cent pay increase the day after employes had voted against unionization. Had the raise been 20 per cent, the employer might have been turned over to the F.B.I. for "subversive activity."

* * *

With dirigibles abolished by Germany as obsolete and all but one of our own lost by accident, the Navy is asking Congress to appropriate some money for new dirigibles for training and observation purposes. Their construction is probably profitable, even if the craft are useless for national defense.

* * *

The office boy cannot just seem to understand why the world's richest nation cannot provide a decent living for more than half of its population. Cannot some of the bankers who "control money and credit" help us enlighten him?

* * *

If that plan goes through for a Congressional Committee to investigate the Smith Committee which is investigating the Labor Board, might we suggest a Congressional Committee to sort of keep an eye on the Congressional Committee investigating the Smith Committee?

* * *

Senator Toby did not flatly say that he distrusted the New Deal. He merely suggested that the Senate check up on the Treasury Department and make sure whether those reputed billions of gold dollars buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, are really there.

* * *

Anything - Can - Happen Dept. — The insurance companies state that their major fear is not that the Economics Committee will poke into their affairs, but that they will not find enough information. We may now look for Amtorg to invite Mr. Dies and his committee to drop in some afternoon for a friendly bottle of vodka.

* * *

MacDonald DeWitt, a New York attorney, started off the St. Patrick season in fine style by assuring the Sons of Erin dinner that "The nation's 25-million Irish-Americans are the best guarantee the country has against any rise of Communism."

* * *

George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, which makes Lucky Strikes, threatened to quit if stockholders cut his income. He is reported to have received $420,300 last year—just "cigarette money"!

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On the International Front

British Radical Here on Secret Mission

Trail of Visits Point to Overtures for Alliance With Soviet Russia

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — SOCIAL JUSTICE has learned from unimpeachable sources that Sir Stafford Cripps, one of Britain's most notorious left-wing politicians, will arrive in the nation's capital, March 28, to hold a series of secret conferences with high Government officials.

Mr. Cripps' Washington visit will be the last leg of a mysterious journey that began last November in London and took him to India, Central Asia, Moscow and China. He will land at Vancouver, British Columbia, March 22, whence he will proceed to the capital.

Attempts will be made to keep Cripps' appointments with State Department officials out of the papers—just as very little information about the previous part of Cripps' world-circling tour has leaked into the press.

Wants Great Britain to Join the Reds

It is not widely known, for instance, that Cripps, whose political views are so far to the Left that even Communists consider him "too radical," was sent to India last November by Prime Minister Chamberlain. Nor is it known that afterwards Cripps dropped out of sight and when interviewed a month later in Chungking, China, admitted he had just returned from a secret journey to Moscow.

The only official public utterance made by Cripps in the course of his mysterious tour was announced last week in Shanghai, China, while he was preparing to embark for the United States. "Great Britain," Cripps stated, "had ***made a profound mistake in not allying herself with Russia.***"

These words, of course, let the cat out of the bag as far as the meaning of Cripps' trip is concerned. It indicated all too clearly that official England is still toying with the idea of winning over Josef Stalin to the side of the Allies in spite of his murderous attack on Finland.

No one is better equipped to effect such an alliance than Sir Stafford, who stands high in the favor of the tyrants of Moscow. That's why Chamberlain sent him to the Kremlin. Why Cripps is coming to America, however, is not so clear. One source has it that he hopes to line up the United States, Russia, France and Great Britain in a great world Popular Front against the Fascist powers.

Red Squire Long for Popular Front

In 1937, using the Spanish Red regime as his model, Mr. Cripps attempted to get the British Labor Party, the British Communists and the British Socialists to form a single political organization to oppose the English Conservatives. For his willingness to co-operate with Communists, he was expelled from the Labor Party and the whole scheme fell through.

During the Spanish civil war, Cripps and a small group known as the Independent Labor Party urged Britain to join forces with the Spanish Communist government and defeat Franco.

In England, Sir Stafford Cripps is known as the "Red Squire of Filkens." Though incessantly urging the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship, he nevertheless maintains a huge country mansion in Filkens in the west of England, where he keeps himself and his large family in aristocratic style.

A vegetarian like Adolf Hitler, Sir Stafford reputedly makes about $100,000 a year in his private law practice. A few years ago he made a trip to the United States and spoke at several radical meetings with Roger Baldwin of the Communist-dominated American Civil Liberties Union.

QUESTIONS

SOCIAL JUSTICE learns with satisfaction that these questions on the contents of the magazine each week are being used in some places by study clubs. Frankly, that use of them did not occur to us when we started the department; it was sort of an attention arrester, and a little test to see how attentively readers were thinking about what they read in SOCIAL JUSTICE. This approval of the idea by clubs is pleasant assurance that you think the contents of this National Weekly are worth serious study. Answers to the following questions will be found in today's edition:

Is there any relation between the Easter story of the Resurrection and the application of a program of Christian social justice in America? What is it?

What hope does Father Coughlin see for a peace between the economic warfare of England and Germany?

What is the "catch" in Mr. Hull's plan for trade as a basis for world peace? Is there one?

What do the Churchmen of Europe think about the morality of the present war?

What modern business practices derive from the work of the Craft Guilds of England?

What was the advantages of the social life centered about the medieval guild houses?

What did Senator Bob Reynolds tell constituents who tried to "pressure" him?

Compromise on Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 4)

unions and over employers. The Smith committee suggests that the judicial, administrative and prosecuting functions of the board be divorced. That simply means that the board would no longer act as judge, jury and prosecutor in cases brought before it.

The A.F.L. and the Smith committee both want the board's dictatorial powers curtailed; both want to restore employers' constitutional right of free speech in connection with voicing opinions on unions, providing those opinions are not accompanied by coercion or intimidation of employes; and both uphold labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through unions of its own choice.

New York Christians Unite to Fight Russell Appointment

By Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Is New York, the largest municipality in the United States, a Christian community?

This question was to be answered once and for all when the Board of Higher Education was to reconsider its recent appointment of Bertrand Arthur William Russell, M.A., F.R.S., 3rd Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley, to the post of Professor of Philosophy at City College.

Stripped of all his titles, the Earl emerges as plain Mr. Russell, atheist, immoralist, Marxian and pseudo-philosopher. That such a notorious character should be appointed to an $8,000-a-year professorship at a city-owned college and be paid out of the taxpayers' money to corrupt the morals of young New York students has created a furore of protest.

Following Mr. Russell's appointment three weeks ago, blistering attacks against the Board of Higher Education's action were made by Archbishop Spellman, through the Right Rev. Monsignor Francis W. Walsh; by Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Knights of Columbus, various American Legion posts and other eminent groups and individuals.

Last week the protests had become so numerous they could no longer be ignored and the Board of Higher Education agreed to reconsider Mr. Russell's nomination. At the same time the City Council prepared to pass a resolution calling on the Board to rescind its action, but this was blocked by Genevieve Earle, Brooklyn Fusionist, who is one of Mayor LaGuardia's most faithful boosters and supporters.

On March 18, the Board of Higher Education was to decide.

As SOCIAL JUSTICE goes to press six of the Board's 21 members are reported to be opposed to Mr Russell; the rest are undecided or definitely in favor of the English radical's appointment.

The Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of the International Catholic Truth Society speaking at the annual communion breakfast of an Ancient Order of Hibernians' Lodge on March 10, said:

"We demand that the Board of Higher Education immediately revoke its invitation to Bertrand Russell. And we also demand that every member of that board who knowingly voted for Russell's employment be dismissed immediately."

Father Curran's appeal concentrated right on the root of the matter—the Board of Higher Education itself.

Only a few weeks ago the Board approved the nomination of George N. Shuster, left-wing educator, as head of city-owned Hunter College, after having removed a few years ago Dr. Eugene A. Colligan, the former president, in such a secretive and dictatorial fashion that Dr. Carmyn Lombardo, one of its members, resigned in protest.

Brooklyn College, another city-owned institution under its control, has long been a hotbed of radicalism and even had teachers on its staff that were members of the Communist Party.

In spite of these facts, however, Mayor LaGuardia, who is responsible for appointing the 21 members of the Board, has taken no action.

Behind the News

THERE IS no dishonor—for Finland—in capitulating before the military might of Russia to save a tiny fragment of her independence. The "white vest" of Finland's national honor is still unsullied. Even the conquering Soviet must respect the mettle of that national spirit which exacted such a costly toll from the aggressors.

Finland fought virtually alone. Her brave ski troops, the strategy of her militarists, and the morale of her defenders made the invading Russians pay dearly for every foot of Finnish territory taken. When superior might—not the weakening spirit of the Finns—cracked the defenses of the Mannerheim line, all hope of victory was lost and Finland made the best "deal" that she could. The severe terms of the imposed peace, therefore, are an indictment before the world of bloody Russia—not of defeated Finland.

' ' '

ENGLAND—that is, the Great British Empire—has lost face. Worse than her silence through the months of Finnish warfare was her belated offer to do something if only Finland would hold out. England "talked big" about the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia invasion, but did exactly nothing when Germany was ready to walk in; England's promises—and implications of assistance—impelled the heroic Poles to defy Germany in the matter of Danzig and the Corridor, when every military strategist could have known that Poland was already defeated by propaganda and by internal defection. But for England's "big talk" of assistance, Poland might have faced some unpleasant facts honestly. Perhaps, she, too, might have made a "deal"; probably conceded German Danzig and saved at least some fiction of Polish independence. But Albion did not keep her word; planes which could drop pamphlets, apparently, could not drop bombs. Poland defied the lightning of Germany's military machine and, between the Nazi and the Soviet, was swept out of the world.

' ' '

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S belated proffer of British aid to Finland after the war was lost gives his political foes at home something to hurl at him. England has lost face, but some politician must take the blame for it. Very likely it will have to be Mr. Chamberlain. Already, his political opponents are making much of British "perfidy"—as if in their own turn they have not had a hand in it time and again!

Except for the hints of continued British overtures toward a new Russian understanding (reported in an adjoining column), we'd say that Mr. Chamberlain's "Northern Munich" might cost him the government. But, obviously, he has an unplayed ace; there is something afoot that is deep and sinister.

' ' '

LOSS OF FACE before the world is bad, but that does not starve a nation. Loss of shipping, which cannot be replaced in time to refill depleted food stores, will. England's internal situation is not improving. The stalemate on the western war front is nothing compared to the daily defeats in England's economic war.

There is every evidence that England has been forced to the very brink of capitulation on the economic front. More than mere speculation gives basis for the suspicion that England is about to go the whole way on a German barter basis, establish her own internal and external currency, and fight with a back-to-the-wall policy for survival.

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A Page of Comment:

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Man and the Machine

ACCORDING to the *Washington Post* of March 11, the able Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, in his position as Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee. has rendered a distinct service to his country by gathering the facts concerning the modern corporation.

In his proposal to tax the use of machines and to reward employers who achieve their production by the use of manpower the Senator combines two separate and distinct principles in a single legislative bill.

The machine has been good to man. It is not an evil and should not be taxed as an evil. From the earliest days of the industrial revolution, the application of steam, the invention of the power-loom and spinning jenny, the cotton gin, the steamboat, the locomotive and the thousands of other creations have admittedly lifted the burden of labor from the backs of men.

The trouble is not the machine.

The trouble exists in the fact that savings due to labor saving devices have been directed away from the wages of labor and into the various other economic channels of lower consumer costs, higher executive salaries and excessive profits.

To tax the machine is justifiable on one consideration, namely, that compensation is due labor for what it produces rather than for the time spent in producing it.

This is a principle so often stressed by Father Coughlin in his discourses over the years.

The other principle in Senator O'Mahoney's proposed legislation is to reward employers who achieve their production by use of manpower as opposed to the use of the machine.

In our judgment this is a mistaken concept of progress.

As a specific example consider the Ford car. It is doubtful whether its equivalent could be produced by hand under a cost of $15,000. Time and again, individual men have been dismissed because of Ford technological development. Yet by driving the price down to a point within the reach of all, largely through the use of the machine, hundreds of thousands have been employed in assembling the car and manufacturing its parts, who never would be employed if the car were to bear the frightful price necessary to "hand" manufacture.

Congratulations, Greenwich

THE TOWN of Greenwich, Connecticut, made the columns of the metropolitan press for the simple reason that it "spent less than it took in" in 1939.

The annual report predicts that Greenwich will be out of debt by 1954!

Yet Greenwich has its troubles in making democracy work. The annual report shows that only 31 per cent of the registered Republicans and 16 per cent of the registered Democrats voted at the last municipal election while 53 per cent of the voters stayed at home.

Despite the apathy, Greenwich is to be congratulated in this day of debt for a pay-as-you-go policy in its refusal to pledge the next generation to the money-changers.

St. Joseph

A RECENT item in this department of SOCIAL JUSTICE noted that Generalissimo Franco has made the Feast of St. Joseph a national holiday in the new Spain.

The Church herself has dedicated the month of March to St. Joseph, the patron of workers.

An editorial commentator in the *Dubuque Tribune* observes that "Scripture has little to say of St. Joseph, the foster father of Christ . . . There is no record of a single word that St. Joseph spoke. But the gospel speaks of his faith, obedience, and promptness, with which he reacted to the commands of God . . . Because of his just life and holy death, St. Joseph is invoked as the patron of a happy death."

The writer reminds us, too, of the gospel designation of St. Joseph as "a just man." No higher tribute could be paid to him, and it is significant that St. Joseph is the "only person whom Holy Writ so explicitly designates."

In Hoc Signo Vinces

GENERATION after generation of school children have read the story of Constantine as he went forth to battle. He saw in the sky the Cross of Christ and underneath it these words, *"In hoc signo vinces."*

From the fourth century to the nineteenth, those Heaven-sent words have been used and abused in a thousand ways. It is strange to find them in the newspaper advertisements of the American Tobacco Company dignifying their trade mark as the emblem of the Pall Mall cigarette.

Helping the Pope

"THERE ARE hundreds of Catholics who will argue endlessly on the important part that the Roman pontiff can play in world affairs who will not take the time to say an *'Our Father'* for the success of his plans for world tranquility," observes the Cleveland *Universe Bulletin.*

Since the first shock of war struck in Europe, His Holiness Pope Pius XII has not ceased to work strenuously for peace. "Peace with justice" was his first and constantly reiterated message. To this end he has employed the radio, the press, and encyclical letters; he has, continues the Cleveland paper, "added the personal touch of his prayers and multiplied sacrifices.

"The leaders of nations can aid the Holy Father materially in his quest for world peace by heeding the just proposals that he has made for the settlement of international problems. They are comparatively few. Is there nothing that the rank and file of the earth's inhabitants can do to further the cause of justice and peace?

"We think the point should be emphasized *that the prayers of the faithful are all powerful in assisting the Pope in his pacific enterprises."*

Home to Roost

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Miami Miasma

ONCE Reno, Nevada, now Miami, Florida, takes the lead for easy divorce as a tourist attraction.

Does the rest of America want Miami morality?

Walter Winchell's gossip column is far and away ahead of the rest of our jazz journalism in its "off-again on-again" attitude toward marriage and divorce at the whim of the moment. The Florida community appears to have made capital of this immoral laxity. The Miami publicity bureau stands ready to furnish divorce requirements along with other tourist information of the "Everglade" state.

In 1933, it is reported, there were fewer than 500 divorces a year in Florida; in 1939, there were more than 3,000—a thousand more than notorious Reno, Nevada! "Liberalization" in the southern state's laws created the new tourist attraction.

"The general reaction to the Miami bid for the divorce business is not amusement," says the *Boston Pilot.* "Rather, it is a sick and helpless disgust. Here we have an open advertisement that the prosperous need stay married only as long as their whim dictates. The remedy," asserts the *Pilot,* "is obvious and heroic. The divorce evil, as we are coming to call it. *can be cured only by outlawing all divorce."*

Short of that drastic prohibition, may we venture to predict that states demanding an American and Christian code for society will have at least to pass laws outlawing the Miami divorce.

A Prison Chapel

AT THE CLINTON State Prison at Dannemora near the Canadian border of Northern New York a chapel is being built by prison labor. This chapel is placed under the patronage of the Good Thief whose story is being repeated to Christians throughout the world this month.

There are those who see danger in the building of a religious chapel by inmates of a prison. They profess to see the entering wedge of a "union between Church and State." They profess to fear other "enormous" evils, such for example, as appointing chaplains to these prisons and using state funds to pay these chaplains. They see the destruction of the constitutions, not only of the United States, but of the state of New York, in furnishing the inmates of state institutions with facilities for religious worship and observance.

These would-be guardians of liberty have organized themselves into the *"New York League for the Separation of Church and State."* They have brought an action in the Supreme Court of New York to compel the Commissioner of Correction, Joseph A. Lyons, and the members of the State Commission of Correction to dismiss all chaplains employed by the state and ***to demolish the chapel structures at Elmira and Dannemora!***

Appearing in defense of religion are representatives of the New York State Catholic Welfare Committee, the General Jewish Council and the Greater New York Federation of Churches. The Welfare Committee represents all the Catholic Churches in New York State; the Jewish Council represents B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee; the New York Federation of Churches represents all the important denominational Protestant Churches in New York.

In defense of the chapels the Supreme Court learned that they were the gifts of Catholic laymen, that the labor was done by the prisoners voluntarily and that, although owned by the state of New York, the chapels cost the state nothing.

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The Work of the Craft Guilds in England

Part Three of an Historical Series on the Medieval Guilds

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

As We Have suggested, the work of the Craft Guilds in England was three-fold; namely, economic, social and religious.

In the economic sphere the crafts exercised a supervision over the wares produced. They prevented knavery, false workmanship and deceit.

In the reign of Edward III, Parliament passed legislation authorizing each craft to choose its inspectors. Deceit was found mostly in short weights, short measures, the placing of stones in hay and the placing of stones in the wool sack. Deceit was undoubtedly as common in that day as it is today.

Our understanding of the crafts means, however, that in that day men sought strength for their individual consciences in the strength of a corporate conscience.

In the early days every occupation that had twenty men in a town had a guild. It is false to assume that the Craft Guilds were limited to the skilled laborers. Nor is it safe to assume that only the important trades were organized. Thus, for example, the "water leders" and the "porters" of York had their guilds in 1415 even though neither the water carriers nor the porters boasted of any high technicality in employment.

The guilds were originally carried to an extreme in the specialization of trades. For example, it is hard for us to conceive of a guild of "stringers," meaning the men who strung the bows, as distinguished both from the makers of the bows and the makers of the arrows.

Admittance to the guild was on the sponsorship of six reputable members.

Guild House Center of Social Life

The guild was extremely jealous of its home or house or hall. The guild houses became the center of the social life of the guild members and their families and friends. They were simply rented rooms to which were gradually added kitchens or halls. As the success of the guild became evident, spacious quarters were built including the assembly hall, the banquet hall, the kitchens, the offices, the chapel and an alms house.

The guilds had a synonym, namely, the word *"misterie."* The religious drama of the Middle Ages was centered around the "miracle" plays and the guild plays or *"misterie"* plays. All these *"misterie"* and miracle plays were dramatizations and paraphrases of Biblical stories. They were produced in cycles and each complete cycle began with the creation and ended with the Last Judgment. The climax was always the Passion of Christ.

These cycles of *"misterie"* plays have come down to us named from the cities in which they were given; for example, the Chester cycle, the Coventry cycle or York cycle. The Chester plays date from the year 1340; the Chester plays were called the Whitsun plays from the fact that the performance began on the Monday following Whitsunday and continued for three full days.

The York plays were called the Corpus Christi plays because they were started on the Feastday of Corpus Christi.

The stage was usually two rooms erected on a high scaffold and was carried in a pageant through the streets, until the "float" was placed at some Abbey gate or prominent square where the people could be accommodated. The lower room was a dressing room and the actual acting was in the upper room.

Guilds Performed Appropriate Roles

Frequently the wealthy paid large sums for the presentation of the play before their houses.

Each guild became responsible for the presentation of a particular scene, and the scene selected was assigned to the guild whose work was most nearly illustrated in the drama. Thus, for example, the Plasterers presented the creation of the world; the Shipwrights, the building of the Ark; the Fishmongers and Sailors, the voyage of the Ark or Noah's flood; the Goldbeaters and the Coiners were the Magi bringing their gifts; the Vinters played the drama of the first miracle, the changing of water into wine at the marriage feast at Cana; the Bakers presented the Last Supper.

The primary object of the religious play was to instruct and satisfy the spiritual needs of the great body of men and women, the majority of whom could not read. Like the stained glass windows and sculpture of the great cathedrals, the medieval play was a medium of teaching the entire drama of Holy Writ.

The great mass of the people were not the only ones represented in the audiences. Richard II and Henry IV are names that have come down to us representing royalty driving long distances to attend a tradesmen's drama. Queen Margaret attended the Corpus Christi pageant of 1456. Henry V went to Coventry. Richard III and Henry VII were historic witnesses to the outstanding drama of the day.

Guild Principles Set Modern Standards

Sometimes fairs were organized to attract large crowds to witness the plays. Think of the day in drama when, 400 or 500 years ago, the masses of the population witnessed the finest religious dramas produced in the world by actors chosen from the common people who had not even a manuscript of their lines.

The plays were accompanied by musical composition. Research has failed to disclose the source of these amazing contributions to religious music. The critics are unanimous in their judgment that these compositions were created by the crafts themselves.

Some of the guilds became particularly powerful in their contributions to economic history. For example, the Drapers adopted a standard of measurement called the *"ell,"* the tailors adopted the "silver yard." The government empowered the Drapers and the Tailors to search out the great fairs of England and to apply their measurements for the protection of the people. This is the origin of our present municipal position called the "Sealer of Weights and Measures."

To the *"misterie"* or guild of the Carpenters was given the approval of the erection of every building in the City of London. The plans had to be approved by the craft and the workmanship likewise approved by the craft. This is the origin of the building permit, the zoning ordinances and latterly the *Federal Housing Administration's Standard of Structure* for homes.

In 1450 the Grocers obtained the right to share with the municipalities the office of "garbeler of spices." Now *"garbeling"* was cleansing to prevent adulteration. Our famous *Pure Food and Drug Acts* find its counterpart five centuries ago.

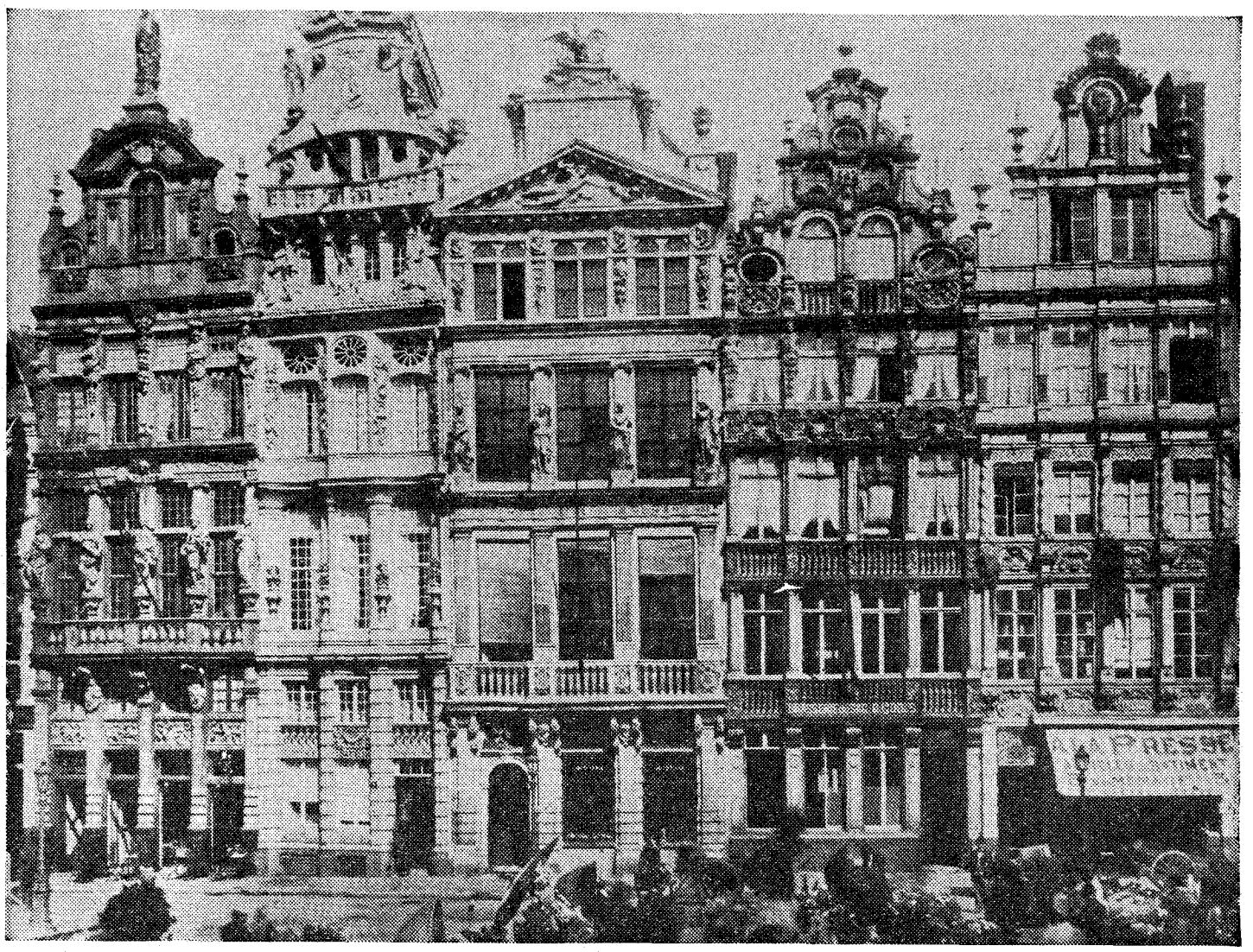
To one guild of Leather Sellers in 1444 was given the power to check the fraudulent practices of leather work throughout England.

The guilds of the Weavers, the Dyers, the Fullers had their standards, particularly with respect to the manufacture of woolen cloth. Before Congress today is a measure called *"Truth and Fabric Bill."* It has been fought by the most highly paid lobby operating in Washington, D. C., in many a year. The purpose of the bill is simply to have the manufacturer declare the woolen content of a piece of goods and whether that wool is virgin wool or reclaimed. This information, under the terms of the bill, must be passed along by the plain marking of the fabric as the customer is entitled to the information as to what he is buying. Arrayed against the bill are hundreds of thousands of dollars still protesting the protective provisions of the old medieval guild against falsity.

Apprenticeship Grew Out of Guild Practice

We have said that a master contracted with an apprentice who agreed to be on good behavior and not to marry without leave. Ordinarily the apprenticeship in England was seven

(Continued on Page 15)



(Photo from Ewing Galloway)

THE GUILD HOUSE was the center of social life for the members of the craft, their families and friends. From simple rented rooms, the guild quarters grew into more spacious and commodious accommodations which at their height housed an assembly hall, banquet hall, kitchens, offices and warehouses, a chapel and an alms house. Shown here is a close view of the facade of Guild row in Brussels, Belgium.

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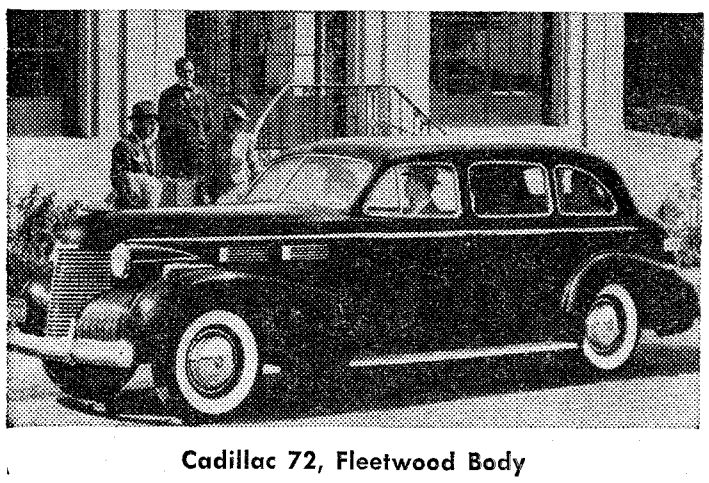
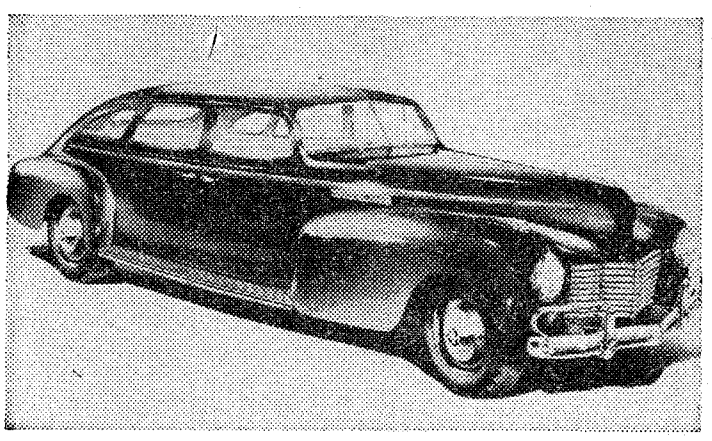
GRAND PRIZE



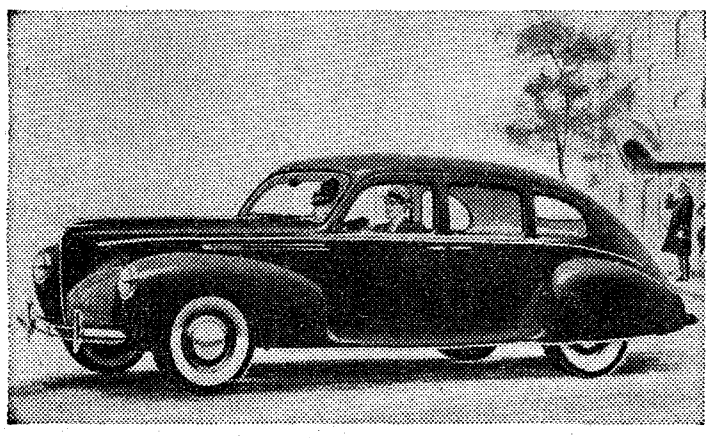
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



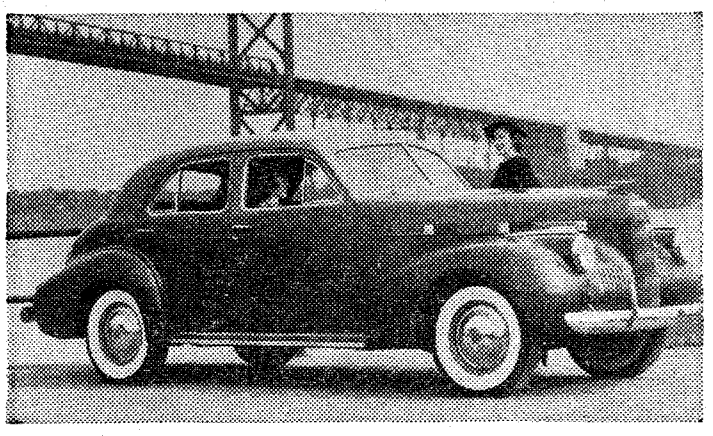
Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE



Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

FOURTH PRIZE



La Salle 52 Special

NEW CONTESTANTS

CALIFORNIA
Hughes, Cecil—Los Angeles 35,000
O'Toole, Edward—Los Angeles 35,000

CONNECTICUT
Colgrass, Amodio—Waterbury 35,000
Johnson, Mrs. A. E.—West Haven 35,000
Monefeldt, Mrs. M.—Noroton 5,000

ILLINOIS
Balog, Stephen—Chicago 35,000
Brown, Mary A.—Chicago 35,000
Coleman, Dan J.—Granite City 35,000
Dettling, Caroline—Chicago 35,000
Frankenhoff, Elizabeth—Quincy 35,000
Hackel, V. A.—Chicago 35,000
Harris, Nora L.—E. St. Louis 35,000
Hellwig, August—Chicago 35,000
Lager, B. J.—Aviston 35,000
Martin, Ben J.—Chicago 35,000
McInerney, Daniel F.—Chicago 35,000
O'Connell, Margaret—Chicago 35,000
Ryan, John F.—Oak Park 5,000
Schraeder, John L.—Murphysboro 35,000
Sutherland, Mrs. Wm.—Chicago 35,000
Vande Kerkhoff, P. A.—Chicago 35,000
Waldschmidt, John H.—Kankakee 35,000
Weingand, Wm. A.—Decatur 35,000

IOWA
Ahlers, Francis—New Vienna 5,000
Bone, Mrs. Albert—Clinton 35,000
Dorweiler, Joseph—West Bend 35,000
Dunn, James—Webster 35,000
Laurenzo, Dick—Des Moines 5,000

KENTUCKY
Holsclaw, Jas. W.—Louisville 35,000

MARYLAND
Doyle, Jos. J.—Baltimore 35,000

MASSACHUSETTS
Bisson, Mrs. Alfred J.—East Lynn 35,000
Carroll, Jack—Winthrop 35,000
Fitzpatrick, Sadie A.—Stoneham 35,000
Galvin, B.—Framingham Center 35,000
Kenny, Mrs. Mary—Roxbury 35,000
Kuipers, Gerben—W. Medford 35,000
Mulcahy, Maurice—Springfield 35,000
Roche, John J.—Woburn 35,000
Roddy, B.—Boston 35,000
Royal Oak Club—N. Andover 35,000
Santa, Antanino—Roslindale 35,000
Santangelo, Stephen—Clinton 35,000

MICHIGAN
Brazill, Blanche F.—Detroit 35,000
Donnelly, A.—Lansing 35,000
Haas, Frank—Detroit 35,000
Laidlaw, W. J.—Melvin 35,000
Lesjack, G.—E. Detroit 5,000
Romanish, Alex—Detroit 35,000
Sicotte, Earl—National Mine 35,000
Spruit, Jacob—Grand Rapids 35,000
Swaney, C. E.—Detroit 35,000
Winter, Michael J.—Highland Park 35,000

MINNESOTA
Geehan, S. J.—Minneapolis 35,000
Heinen, Frank J.—Onamia 35,000
Laird, Lottie B.—Minneapolis 35,000
Madden, M.—Dassel 35,000
Mears, Catherine—Minneapolis 35,000
Medlo, J. M.—Columbia Hts. 35,000
Seivert, Vern—St. Paul 35,000
Steiner, L., Jr.—St. Paul 35,000

MISSOURI
Frank, Eleanor—Lemay 35,000

NEBRASKA
Ryan, M. W.—Merna 35,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE
La Violette, J.—Nashua 35,000

NEW JERSEY
Byrne, J.—Newark 35,000
Dreher, Henry—Springfield 35,000
Earner, Patrick—Jersey City 35,000
Gerard, Frank—Bridgeton 35,000
Gyurik, Michael G.—Jersey City 35,000

NEW YORK
Baglio, Rev. Paul A.—North Evans 35,000
Bartoldus, Joseph—Franklin Sq. 5,000
Byrnes, E. M.—Rochester 35,000
Clancy, Francis J.—Flushing 35,000
Collins, Cecilia—New York 35,000
Cregan, Mary E.—Floral Park 35,000
Cunningham, M. J.—Brooklyn 35,000
Curtin, Annie L.—Syracuse 35,000
Delaney, Lillian M.—New York 35,000
Devery, J.—Brooklyn 35,000
Dougherty, M. P.—Cochecton Center 35,000
English, C. M.—Astoria 35,000
Ferrick, E. M.—New York 5,000
Flick, Clara—Hamburg 35,000
Gallagher, Rose—Brooklyn 35,000
Grace, Patrick J—Brooklyn 35,000
Green, Ann—Bronx 35,000
Groell, J.—Ebenezer 35,000
Gurbach, Martin—New York 35,000
Hackett, Anna L.—Brooklyn 5,000
Healy, Hubert F.—Ossining 5,000
Herbert, Stephen—Auburn 35,000
Hutton, Mary—Mt. Vernon 35,000
Kalis, Fanny—New York 35,000
Kessler, George—Brooklyn 35,000
Loughlin, Fred—Astoria 35,000
Mackin, John J.—New York 35,000
McCullough, Mary A.—Bronx 35,000
McGowan, James—New York 35,000
McGowan, Loretta G.—Brooklyn 35,000
Melucci, Marie—Hobart 35,000
Newland, Louis A.—Olean 35,000
Newman, M.—Brooklyn 35,000
O'Connor, Pat—Bronx 35,000
Pickles, F. M.—Springfield Gardens 35,000
Riley, Ora C.—Buffalo 35,000
Slavin, Joseph A—Olean 35,000
Spitz, Arthur—Bronx 35,000
Sterbenz, John—Ridgewood 35,000
Tolan, Catherine—Tompkinsville 35,000
Wentzler, Frederick—Bronx 5,000
Wuerz, M—New York 35,000

NORTH DAKOTA
Vosgeran, John—Erie 35,000

OHIO
Bowman, Grace P.—Cincinnati 35,000
Brown, Harry J.—Cleveland 35,000
Coatman, Richard—Toledo 35,000
Davey, James—Cleveland 35,000
Dethloff, O.—E. Akron 35,000
English, Edmund—Toledo 35,000
Gavigan, Ruth—Cleveland 35,000
Kane, Edward—Cleveland 35,000
Moats, Willis O.—Rocky River 35,000
Nitz, Louise—Cleveland 35,000
Scharf, Olivia—Mt. Victory 35,000
Schilderink, E.—Cincinnati 35,000
Schmnt, John B.—Cincinnati 35,000
Ward, Charles F.—Toledo 35,000
Young, Joe, Jr.—Sandusky 35,000

OKLAHOMA
Schmitz, Frank H.—Manchester 35,000

PENNSYLVANIA
Greiner, A.—Philadelphia 35,000
McCann, Joseph P.—Scranton 35,000
Missar, F.—Philadelphia 35,000
Radovan, John—McKees Rocks 35,000
Rohyans, A. V.—Emsworth 35,000
Ross, John—Philadelphia 35,000
Stoudt, M. B.—Pottstown 35,000
Walker, Joseph—N. Braddock 35,000
Wysocki, Joe—Erie 5,000

SOUTH CAROLINA
Baker, R. H.—Greenville .....

SOUTH DAKOTA
Neisius, Dorothy—Platte .....

VERMONT
Callaghan, John—Barre .....
Gove, Charles E.—Bristol .....

WASHINGTON
Juhnke, Harvey—Chester .....

WISCONSIN
Goodnetter, George J.—Milwau
Graff, W.—Milwaukee .....
Hartl, Mrs. Alice—Mayville ...
Hayes, John—Milwaukee .....
Lightbody, E. R.—Madison .....
Meltesen, H. C.—Kenosha .....
Schraa, Peter J.—Oshkosh .....
Uderlutch, Michael—Norwalk ..

LAST CALL

Great $15,000.00 Prize

—Win $200 in Extra C

Midnight of Monday, April 1, is the last hour in which y enter the great *"FORWARD AMERICA" Contest* of SOCIAL Magazine. On the stroke of that hour your opportunity to st your share of $15,000.00 in cash and automobile prizes will forever.

But, in the meantime, you not only have time to enter a the Cadillac Grand Prize, the Chrysler Imperial, the Lincoln or any of the remaining five cars, as well as cash awards; y can win a quick $200.00 in cash by April 1.

This Special Cash Prize of $200.00 will be given to th testant, new or old, who turns in the largest amount o SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between March 19 and Midn Monday, April 1.

Mind you, your opportunity to win this Special Cash P $200.00 is equal to that of any other Contestant, because dollar of business turned in before March 19 will count winning it.

Keep that fact in mind. Not a single dollar of business in before March 19 counts for this Special Prize of $200.0 places a new Contestant, who enters today, on an equal footi all other Contestants regardless of when they entered.

And, besides, all the business you turn in between M and April 1 will count towards your winning the Grand Pri illac or any of the other Big Prizes after the Contest closes on A

On the morning of March 19, last Tuesday, we entered th Period of this great competition. This is known as the "Clo Period because it comes just before the "Home Stretch." I Period when Contestants who are behind can lay to the o catch up with those who might be out in front of them.

This is anybody's Contest right up to today. We feel saying that no Contestant has gained a lead that would wa prediction of victory. It is possible for a Contestant who ri is far behind to make a spurt during these final weeks an under the wire a winner.

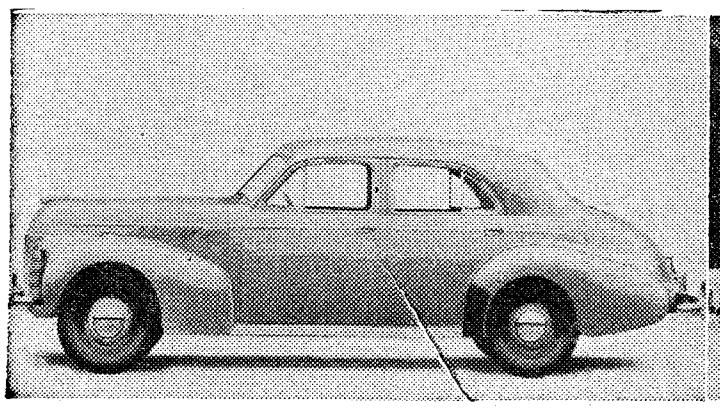
This "Close-In" Period should be one of increased acti the part of every person in the Contest—because every sing testant has within himself or herself the possibility of winn Grand Prize or any of the other big awards. There is no tell will emerge at the top of the heap until every Vote is ta and counted.

It is altogether possible that some man or woman, boy who did not enter the Contest until this week will romp the Cadillac Grand Prize.

Address All Contest Mail to:

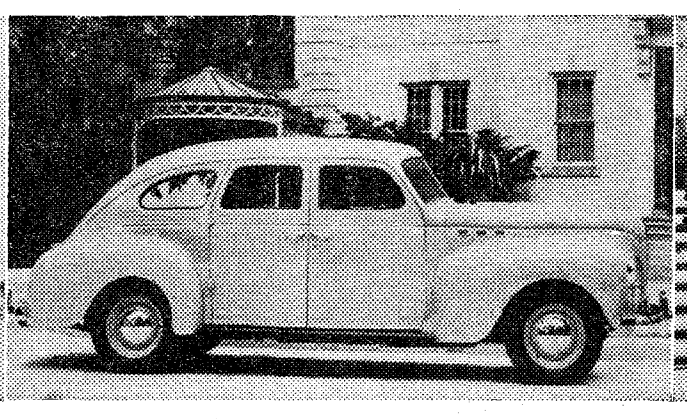
CONTEST MANAGE

FIFTH PRIZE



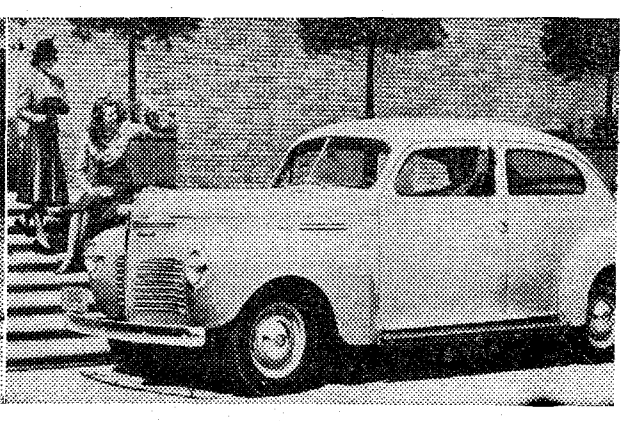
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

SIXTH PRIZE



De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

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L TO ENTER CONTEST

Race Drawing to Close—You Can Enter Now

'ash Award—and Win Cadillac in Few Weeks

$200.00 to Win by April 1, 1940

Two Hundred Dollars in cold cash by Midnight of Monday, April 1. That's what you can win as a Special Prize—over and above the Grand Prizes.

Whether you have been in the Contest for some time, or enter right today, you can win this Special Prize. It will be given to the Contestant who turns in the largest amount of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY during the "Close-In" Period —March 19 until Midnight of Monday, April 1.

Remember, you can enter the Contest today by wire or by sending in your Nomination Blank, and you have as good an opportunity to win this Special Prize of $200.00 in cash as any person in the competition, regardless of the time of entrance. Here's the reason: NOT A DOLLAR OF BUSINESS TURNED IN BEFORE MARCH 19 WILL COUNT FOR THIS SPECIAL PRIZE. The prize will be awarded strictly on the basis of business—NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY—turned in during the "Close-In" Period, March 19 to Midnight of Monday, April 1.

Also bear in mind: April 1 at Midnight your opportunity to enter the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest will expire forever.

It could mean fortune to you—so ENTER while there is yet time.

This Third Period is a time for hustle. Pull in all your lines you have laid for subscribers. Get busy on the telephone. Call all the people you know and ask them to subcribe to SOCIAL JUSTICE—or to renew their subscriptions—at once, so that you can send in their subscription money and receive credit.

Another reason why you must not let any grass grow under your feet during this "Close-In" Period is this:

THERE IS A BONUS OF 25,000 EXTRA VOTES ON EVERY NEW SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE OR TWO YEARS TURNED IN BETWEEN MARCH 19 AND MIDNIGHT OF MONDAY, APRIL 1. THIS IS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF BONUS VOTES YOU WILL EVER AGAIN RECEIVE IN THIS CONTEST. CASHING IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW COULD MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND LACK OF IT FOR YOU.

YOU ALSO RECEIVE 100,000 EXTRA CLUB VOTES ON EVERY $15.00 WORTH OF BUSINESS TURNED IN DURING THIS "CLOSE-IN" PERIOD.

These are two reasons for you to show some speed. These are two mighty strong reasons why you should enter the great Contest right today, unless you are already in.

Remember that Special Cash Prize of $200.00. It goes to the Contestant, new or old, who turns in the largest amount of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY by Midnight of Monday, April 1.

Enter today. You can do so by using the Nomination Blank at the bottom of this page. At the same time, send in your initial or "Start-Off" subscription. That will give you 25,000 Votes smack dab down—and you receive credit for the subscription according to Regular Vote Schedule.

Better still—WIRE YOUR ENTRY. Then send in your subscriptions. If you are "rarin' to go" you don't need to use the Nomination Blank. Just send in the names of your subscribers with your remittance. We will file your Nomination Blank and initial subscription credit blank for you. See how easy it is?

Picture yourself winning a handsome Cadillac, a Chrysler Imperial, a Lincoln-Zephyr or one of five other beautiful cars—within a few weeks. Think of it!

You can do it—if you enter NOW—and work hard enough for the remaining life of the Contest.

But, you'd better get goin' right today.

THEY ALL MUST GO

GRAND PRIZE	**$2,995.00**
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	**2,245.00**
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	**1,483.00**
Lincoln-Zephyr, V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	**1,440.00**
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	**1,152.00**
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	**985.00**
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	**805.00**
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	**777.00**
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	500.00
100 Grand Cash Prizes	1,618.00
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000.00
Total of Awards	$15,000.00

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

RULES *of the Contest*

1. Open to any person more than 16 years of age, except employes of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, their families or close relatives. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere and may be assisted by any person. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest.

3. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

4. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Coupons and free votes.

5. A *new* subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the Contest was announced. Votes are issued subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

6. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants, or any other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the Contest management.

7. All Contestants are held responsible for all moneys collected. They must remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals or on demand to the Contest Department.

8. Prizes are to be delivered in Detroit, Michigan, to winners without cost as soon as the official judges announce the results of the Contest. In case of ties duplicate prizes or their equivalent will be awarded.

9. The management reserves the right to place additional prizes on the list.

10. The Contest opens on January 1, 1940, and closes April 15.

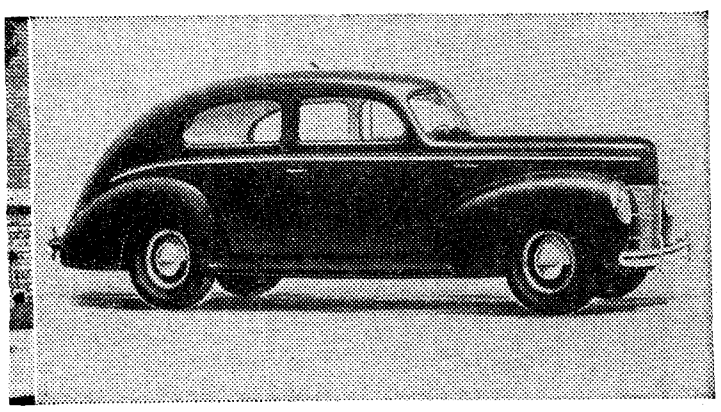
11. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

12. In event of typographical or other error, it is understood that neither the publishers nor the Contest Management shall be held responsible, except for the necessary correction of the same.

13. By entering the Contest, a Contestant agrees to accept the decisions of the Contest Management and official judges as final.

R' SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak, Michigan

EIGHTH PRIZE



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European Conflict Is Not a Holy War

Churchmen Wary About Identifying God With 'Morality' of Either Side

By the **REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Ph.D., LL.D.**
Former Director of the Newman Foundation, University of Illinois

LONDON, ENGLAND—The effort to reconcile war with the religion of Christ has resulted in pronouncements of varying character from churchmen in England. The remembrance of the spectacle enacted during the previous World War wherein Christian prelates in opposing camps blessed the flags of their respective armies and exhorted the soldiers to fight as in a holy crusade has apparently exercised a restraining influence. For, obviously, if it was a "holy war" for the Germans, it could not also be for their enemy, the French.

The Rev. John A. O'Brien, widely known Catholic educator, scholar and writer, who has been making an eye-witness survey of war-torn Europe, herewith contrasts for readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE the religious conception of the war held by churchmen today with that prevailing in 1914. Prelates in Great Britain, he says, are wary about calling it a "holy war," and counsel against "fighting with hatred and bitterness."

The spectacle of ministers of religion calling a war of their conationals a "holy war" and identifying themselves with the justice of their war claims has had a disturbing effect upon many sincere people.

They could not see how both sides could wage a "holy war," nor how Christians on both sides could pray to the same God to help them slaughter their enemies, and both sides expect to receive divine aid in such mass killings. Critics of religion's participation in furthering the slaughter of opposing nations maintained it reduced religion to mockery and ridicule.

War presents ministers of religion with a difficult problem. They are between the pressure of opposing forces. On the one hand is the pressure of religion for peace, love, brotherhood. On the other is the pull of patriotism, the age-old tendency to espouse the cause of one's country, right or wrong.

Patriotic Clergy Must Follow the Flag

While in theory, they should ascertain whether their country's claims reflect truth and justice, in practise that is usually very difficult in view of the propaganda which every government pours out to convince its own nationals and the world of the justice of its war claims. In the welter and confusion of such conflicting claims and allegations it has been the custom of the masses, and with them the ministers of religion, to follow the version given by their own officials and to espouse the war of their government as their own. Hence the spectacle, so often met with in the past, of the ministers of religion blessing the opposing camps.

The desire to avoid past criticism is evident in the pronouncements of many of the leading churchmen of England. Speaking just before the declaration of war, the Archbishop of Canterbury said there was no place for arrogance or self-righteousness but for penitence.

"Yet in this dark and confused world," he continued, "it is given to man only to see some clear line of duty, and do his best to follow it. I shrink, indeed, from linking our broken lights and our fallible purposes with the holy name of God, yet I honestly believe that in this struggle, if it were forced on us, we might humbly and trustfully commit our cause to God."

In this utterance the Archbishop reflected the mind not indeed of the "Christian pacifists" but of the great majority within the Church of England and of the so-called Free Churches.

Addressing the Canterbury Diocesan Conference on October 30, 1939, the Archbishop said: "I have already warned the clergy against the temptation to indulge merely in what are called patriotic sermons."

Fight Without Hatred Is Difficult Injunction

Speaking in the Westminster Cathedral after the declaration of war, Cardinal Hinsley asked the Catholics of England to support their country's cause, but was explicit in requesting the soldiers to fight *without hatred or bitterness.* Similar was the appeal of Archbishop Downey of Liverpool.

The task of conditioning a combatant so that he will disembowel a man with his bayonet or cut his throat from ear to ear and love him at the same time is not, however, an easy one. The emotion which war makers have traditionally employed to achieve that end is hatred and plenty of it. Once the propaganda mills start working — and they are now grinding out the customary atrocity tales — the slender barrier of Christian idealism is broken down by the torrents of surging hatred and bitterness. Slaughter on a large scale is not effectively inspired by love.

The Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales issued a formal statement proclaiming the justice of their nation's cause.

"We, the Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales," their statement runs, "wish to urge on all the Faithful . . . the duty of loyal obedience to His Majesty the King, and in willing co-operation in every form of national service. We have a profound conviction of the justice of our cause. Our nation in this conflict stands for freedom and for the liberty of the individual and of the State."

War a Political One Without Religious Values

Differing radically from the foregoing is the view expressed by the learned Canon Jacques Leclercq, editor of *La Cite Chretienne,* the well known Belgium Catholic review.

"The war," he writes, "has begun without the intervention of any religious values. But, since the war means the mobilization of every kind of value, moral as well as material, the belligerents have wasted no time in mobilizing religion and the Church in the service of the nation.

"We have a duty to guard against the placing of the Church at the service of temporal interests.

"We must all serve Christ, but nobody has the right to make use of Christ. We must defend to the bitter end the independence of the Christian life."

Attacking the motives behind the present conflict, Father Leclercq declares: "Never has it been more completely evident that war has its roots in immorality. *I say unhesitatingly; the immorality of the two combatants.* War has only been able to result from the studied contempt of the elementary rules of morality by the whole body of civilized States, and particularly by the big States."

War Seen as a Tragic Mistake

While acknowledging that Hitler persecutes the Church, Father Leclercq maintains that the "allies" are fighting him solely because he is a *political* menace to them.

"We should not be so naive," he concludes, "as to take M. Daladier for a Defender of the Faith." And, if they win, we have no guarantee that they will observe in victory the moderation which justice commands. On the contrary, we are quite certain that the opinion of the church will count very little in their eyes. And that is why we should be extremely careful that the church must not be compromised on their behalf.

The group of Christian pacifists, their number somewhat smaller now, is standing adamant against the war. They feel it has been a tragic mistake to resort to war instead of to further conference and arbitration to settle the Danzig question. They feel that the war will settle nothing, but will open anew wounds which were well on the way to healing.

After both sides fight to exhaustion and millions of human beings are slaughtered, statesmen will then have to get together and arrange a settlement. *Why not do it before the slaughter, they ask, instead of afterwards?* The only victors will be hatred, suffering, death.

St. Joseph's Magazine Polls 'Views on Coughlin'

IF RESULTS of a nation-wide subscribers' poll conducted by *St. Joseph Magazine* is to be accepted as a criterion, enemies of Father Coughlin have failed to attain the objective of their organized smear campaign against him.

According to the February issue of the publication, approximately 79.5 per cent of the 5,000 persons who replied to a questionnaire stated approval of the social justice principles espoused by the Radio Priest.

Eighty per cent, or 4 out of 5, expressed their conviction that Father Coughlin is not anti-Semitic, as his detractors would have the public believe.

The margin of endorsement of his methods was not so large, but still represented a clear majority. About 63.7 of those polled voted affirmatively on this question, and 36.3 disapproved.

Eastern Readers Strongest Supporters

Because he has denounced Communism in the C.I.O. and racketeers in other unions, Father Coughlin has been rashly accused of being "anti-labor," despite the fact he always has advocated strong, clean unionism. Replies in the *St. Joseph* poll indicate that 80.4 per cent of the persons responding approve of his position, for they voted "yes" on the question, "Is Father Coughlin helping the laborer?"

On the basis of this survey, Father Coughlin has proportionately more followers in the East than in the Middle West and Far West. Ninety-four per cent of the Eastern replies showed approval of his principles, 82 per cent of his methods, 89 per cent of his labor stand, and 85 per cent defended him against the false charge of anti-Semitism.

Coughlin Followers State Approval

Some of the typical comments, pro and con, received by *St. Joseph's* follow:

"Father Coughlin is only opposed to the Communistic Jews who are running our nation today."

"If our Government would take Father Coughlin's advice, it would not be in such a rut today in financial matters."

"We need men like him to point out all errors and to keep us aware of the dangers of Communism."

"I like Father Coughlin's talks. He tells the truth and the truth hurts. I agree with him and pray for his success."

"He is the only person in the country who cares to teach the people about their Government and its legislators."

"I consider him the greatest living American. No one has preached the encyclicals as he has. He must be divinely inspired."

"Father Coughlin is truly a follower of Christ's teachings, and second only to His Holiness, Pius XII."

"He is ahead of the time. People will believe his theory in the future."

"His broadcasts have done much to make the poor comfortable. They have made the politicians wake up and make grants."

Critics Present Adverse Criticism

"He has stepped away beyond the cloth and is causing the Catholics many difficulties through his erratic attacks."

"I think he incenses the ignorant people too much against our Government."

"I feel Father Coughlin's actions unbecoming. Should teach God's word and not assume tactics of agitation."

"I feel that he is pro-Nazi and an embarrassment to American Catholics."

"Seems to me he should not talk politics so much, being a priest. Protestants criticize him very much."

"He is creating unrest, making enemies of the Church, antagonizing multitudes by playing down upon the emotions known as mob psychology."

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The 'Why' of Warfare

U.S. Trade Laws Block Path to Lasting Peace

Hull Plan for Peace-by-Trade Stopped By American Export-Import System

By **JOSEPH P. WRIGHT**

IN LOOKING OUT over a world whose fabric of peace is being shredded by economic warfare, Secretary of State Cordell Hull concludes that no peace can last unless it is accompanied by a new era of international economic co-operation and more liberal trade.

Following this outlook, Secretary Hull has conceived a program to achieve this necessary economic co-operation, and at the same time remove the causes behind the drive to autarchy, social regimentation, and totalitarian government — the drive that produced Hitler, 20th Century aggression, and trade-through-barter.

Secretary Hull's plan provides for the general adoption of a system of lower tariffs, the elimination of restrictions on trade, and the abolition of "trick currencies." Specifically he singles out the system of barter in international trade, and the system of dual-currencies — one for internal; one for external trade—as economic devices that must be discarded.

Economic Inequality—a Constant Cause of War

With this outlook of Secretary Hull few will disagree. It is generally recognized that the catch-as-catch-can policy of economic exploitation—in which all "holier than thou" nations have had a hand—underlies today's unrest and is a constant breeder of war.

All the nations of the world have within their territories rich stores of raw materials. But while some are rich in minerals, others are rich in forest products. While some are noted for fisheries, others are noted for the production of their agriculture.

But when one nation's citizens go hungry for a lack of wheat, looking hopelessly at the same time at vast stores of unmarketed iron ore, *that hungry nation will be driven to war to find a source of wheat.*

Uncle Sam's Trade Policies Counter Mr. Hull's Plan

Precisely this situation underlies recurring economic wars, and precisely this situation could be averted through a liberal trading program such as the one Secretary Hull envisions.

However, the importance of the Hull program is not so much its suggestion at this time, as the contrast it affords with trading conditions as they are, and under Secretary Hull's administration of the Department of State.

The United States in its gold position, its credit position with the rest of the world, its silver policy, its "Good Neighbor" policy, its Export-Import Bank, Stabilization Fund, Reciprocal Trade policy and system of export subsidies, actually has *frustrated* the same sort of a program Secretary Hull now recommends.

Trade, the business of exchanging one commodity for another, may be accomplished in three ways: (1) by an exchange of gold or recognized medium of transfer; (2) by credit, or (3) by barter. The United States, however, hampers the free exercise of the first two alternatives, and raises its eyebrow at the third.

Use of Gold and Silver Prevented by United States

The United States is a creditor for the major nations of the world which in many instances have never met their obligations arising from the World War. (See accompanying table). Until a satisfactory adjustment of these claims is made, the credit of these nations—with their vast import possibilities—is *nil.*

The United States, secondly, has captured two-thirds of the world's supply of gold, and thus rules out wide use of this yellow metal as a basis of general exchange. In desperation certain of the non-gold nations, lacking credit, have resorted to barter, but this barter has drawn only our condemnation.

Silver as a basis of international exchange is largely discredited throughout the world. It is discredited because of the failure of the United States to carry out the plain objectives of the Silver Purchase Act.

The acquisition of silver to the point where its price on the markets would approximate its monetary value, would give great buying power to the silver nations. The fulfilment of our pledges, given on the day the legislation was passed, unquestionably would enhance our foreign trade.

Stabilization Fund; Its Misuse Condemns It

In 1933, under Title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the President was given power to cheapen the dollar. Under that power, in 1934, the President devalued the gold dollar, reducing its weight from 25.8 grains, to 15-5/21 grains. The purpose was to encourage our trade by equalizing our dollar and the cheapened foreign currencies.

At the same time the Treasury, revising its gold figures upward from $20.67 an ounce to $35 an ounce under the revaluation policy, created for itself a paper profit of $2,792,859,126. Out of this sum Congress set aside $2-billion to be used as a Stabilization Fund to protect our foreign commerce "against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies."

But within the last five years, in no single instance has the Stabilization Fund served to protect the commerce of America against the cheapened currency of the nations abroad. On March 1, 1940, the monies of the world all bought less of American goods than they bought on February 1, 1934.

Furthermore, the Stabilization Fund has been used as a political club in the hands of our international politicians. This has been a definite obstacle to foreign trade.

The Export-Import Bank, like the Stabilization Fund, has been pressed into uses far beyond the field of export-financing. (SOCIAL JUSTICE, March 18, 1940.) This is a detriment to liberal trading without partiality and without prejudice.

To "further foreign trade," Secretary Hull had signed Reciprocal Trade Agreements with 21 nations by May, 1939. They included the United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Brazil, Finland, Algeria, Cuba, Turkey, Guatamala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Equador, Haiti, Nicaragua and others. But Secretary Hull failed to reach agreements with Germany, Japan, Italy, South Africa, India, Australia, Argentina and some 20 other nations of the world.

These Bad Debts Stymie Free Trade

The following table shows the bad debts of the major nations of the world, together with their import-possibilities. Until the credit position of these nations is restored, liberal trade with them is virtually impossible.

	Bad Credits	Import Potential
Great Britain	$5,341,707,369	$7,879,000,000
France	4,141,020,821	1,698,000,000
Italy	2,021,340,404	728,000,000
Belgium	444,835,943	923,000,000
U.S.S.R.	380,668,783	256,000,000
Poland	255,838,294	258,000,000
Germany	191,702,416	2,954,000,000
Rumania	63,982,114	139,000,000
Yugoslavia	61,702,031	118,000,000
Greece	33,923,384	137,000,000
Finland	8,335,440	199,000,000
Hungary	2,340,511	140,000,000

Reciprocal Trade Pacts Rob Us of Greatest Market

The potential imports of the nations with whom we have reached agreements amount to $11½-billion. The potential imports of the nations with whom we have *not* reached agreements amount to $12-7/10-billion. It would appear that an early step toward better trade relations would be the cessation of politics-playing with reciprocity agreements.

Furthermore, counter-vailing duties were levied against Germany and Italy, under strained construction of the Anti-Dumping law of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Yet the State Department, in a letter to British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, assured this emissary on behalf of his government, that the same weapon would not be used rashly against Britain. Following is the language of this commitment:

". . . No anti-dumping duty, or new or additional levy to countervail the payment of bestowal of a bounty or grant, will be imposed on articles . . . of any of the territories to which the Trade Agreement applies, without the Government of the United Kingdom or the Government of the United States of America . . . first having given the other government, through an informal notice, an opportunity to make representations with respect to the proposed duty . . ."

The letter was dated November 17, 1938. Preferred treatment of foreign customers is always a deterrent to world sales.

Export Subsidy Encourages Conditions it Should Remove

In an attempt to solve the critical problem of exports a few minds have turned to the disastrous conclusion that the foreigner should be subsidized to purchase our products. The Agricultural Appropriation Bill of 1939 budgeted $113-million to subsidize exports of "surplus" commodities. Of this sum $36½-million was made available to subsidize cotton and wheat exports.

But when the foreigner is paid to import our wheat, cotton or anything else, *the world price of the commodity is lowered by approximately the amount of the subsidy.* The net result to American farmers is to dissipate whatever price-raising benefits are created under the New Deal's theory of artificially-induced scarcity.

Half our subsidized wheat went to the United Kingdom. Germany received less than one per cent, Italy a negligible fraction of one per cent, and Japan none.

Canada Accepts Subsidy, Then Sells Back to Us

Strangest of all is the story of Canada. Our neighbor to the north has no more reason to import United States wheat than a North Dakota wheat farmer has to import Canadian wheat. *Yet Canada purchased nearly 1-million bushels, solely because of the subsidy; processed it with Canadian labor, then shipped it back to us, continuing the surplus that the subsidy aimed to correct.*

When we pay our farmers to decrease their planting and pay them a "benefit" for so doing, we simply are inviting the foreign producer to add to his acres a number equal to those left idle by the American. No lasting trade benefit can come from such practice.

'Good Neighbor' Policy Must Be for All, or None

One of the major obstacles facing Secretary Hull in his ideal plan for peace-through-trade, is the "Good Neighbor" policy widely advertised by President Roosevelt.

The very term "good neighbor" suggests the American tradition of friendship, neutrality, isolation from political entanglements, immunity from wily European diplomacy, and above all, a desire to keep the peace of the world.

The "Good Neighbor" policy undoubtedly was interpreted as one that would attempt to suppress the spirit of exaggerated nationalism, economic imperialism, and militarism. Yet in endeavoring to carry out its good intentions we inadvertently make ourselves the pawns of unscrupulous nations bent on preserving the structure of imperialism, and ally ourselves morally *with* these nations and *against* others.

We cannot be a good neighbor to one set of nations, and a bad neighbor to others. Such division ruins both the policy and the intention and leaves strict, selfish isolation a welcome alternative.

Now, to summarize what has gone before, if Secretary Hull is sincerely interested in removing from the world the causes of economic unrest, autarchy and totalitarianism, as a prelude to peace-through-trade, he will strive to put into effect a program based on the following positive steps:

1. Strict adherence to the policy of "no foreign entanglements," either of an economic or political nature.
2. Restoration of foreign credit through payment, or adjustment, of World War debts.
3. Redistribution of gold throughout the world, and the making of a distinction between the domestic and foreign dollar.
4. Rehabilitation of silver, to benefit the nations historically silver-trading in nature.
5. Abolition of the Stabilization Fund.
6. Administration of the anti-dumping law in fairness to American trade *and the American conscience.*
7. Abolition of export subsidies to foreigners.
8. Implementation of the Export-Import Bank with $1-billion out of our gold horde, to finance exports for use and consumption abroad, giving agriculture first call on these loans; finance only American exporters.
9. Revitalization of the competitive spirit, making American credits more liberal than competing foreign credits.
10. Impregnation of the "Good Neighbor" policy in the hearts of Congress and the Cabinet, instead of merely imprinting it on paper.

When all this is accomplished, the way will be opened for discussion of everlasting peace on the basis of freer and more liberal trade. Until these positive steps are taken, such discussions seem immature.

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Comment in the Press

You Can't Eat Gold, But Russia Has It

Noted American Observer, Ezra Pound, Comments on Gold Standard Fallacy

Mr. Ezra Pound, an American observer living abroad, is always pleasant reading. His good American "horse sense" has delighted readers of an entire generation; his writings are not encountered as frequently as formerly. "You can't eat gold," he says in effect in an article for America (March 9), entitled "The Inedible: Russia Has It."

"A VAST, careless, and hasty country like ours is, and can afford to be, fairly careless of what any confounded European thinks of our mode of housekeeping or calf-breeding . . . Not caring a hang about foreign news, our foreign correspondents have been, at least ten years ago, told to "hold down" (i.e., send as little news as possible and keep down expenses). I think the plain American is fairly unaware of how much and, in particular, *what kind* of information gets printed *as news* in the different foreign papers.

"The serious Italian monthlies are totally unknown to the United States; but I am talking of daily papers of large circulation. If there are 300 journalists, let alone laymen, in America who have any idea of the positions and directions of the main foreign papers in more than one or two foreign countries, I have yet to meet a representative percentage of them.

"Yesterday, I counted up the number of wars England has lost during nine weeks, and this morning I see ole Bernie Shaw's photo in the *San Francisco Examiner*—two photos to be exact. The aged Bernard says the war is over. Which war?

England Has Lost More Wars Than One

"Nobody denies that Eden and Company have won a war for Russia without winning a war for England. They have lost:

"1. The outrageous war to prevent the self-determination of Danzig.

"2. The war to "preserve Poland": (a) in possession of a hunk of Lithuania which Poland had swiped with the tacit consent of all the humanitarians in England; (b) in possession of Poland. And no force on earth will get Russia out of the larger part of Poland in our time or in the next hundred years.

"3. The war to end Hitlerism. Yesterday's "Matin" is telling how surprised Theodore Roosevelt once was at the Kaiser's cynicism, and Duff Cooper is telling the boys in New York that this is a war to put back the Kaiser.

"4. The war to split up Germany into seventeen little principalities, each financed by Lazard Freres. This was recently proposed by an old gentleman in Paris who for the past fifty years has been failing to restore the French monarchy. (I forget whether he prefers it Bourbon or Orleans; Bourbon, I believe), and failing to read the French thinker, *La Four du Pin,* from whom he professes to have learned what he knows about politics and economics.

Only Wheat Can Save Europe

"Let us be serious. Only wheat can save Europe. I ask the reader not to swallow that hieratic statement until he has let me explain what I mean. I mean that unless all Europe ceases to accept gold in exchange for foodstuffs, all Europe will eventually be working eighteen hours a day for Uncle Joe Stalin or Stalin's successors. And in the immediate future, that is within, let us say, eighteen months, the United States will be left with another baby on its astonished lap. Last time it was war loans: Europe did not repay them.

"Winston Churchill, possibly the most phenomenal bungler in British affairs since the ill-starred Island lost the thirteen American Colonies, did for a time inflict "gold" on the suffering people of England. Italy and Germany are off gold. With Schacht's dismissal, some say, the last hope of diddling Germany dwindled in London. From that moment, Britain's bosses 'meant war.'

"It is not necessary to accept the scare headline, that "Russia produces 80 per cent of the world's precious metals." But there is platinum in Kitlym. And Russia's supply of gold and platinum is for all human computation inexhaustible.

"Paul Raynaud is being tickled like a trout. With certain monetary sanities and reforms, which no member of Chamberlain's cabinet stands for, the British Empire could hold out forty years. Germany knows that.

France Will Follow Italy and Germany

"But France? France is not a fountain of gold. France is an unfortunate country, very unpolitical by nature, but not entirely populated by idiots. When Mr. Raynaud, whom I intensely dislike, has handed over that billion or whatever in precious metal, France will have no more precious metal. She will have as much destructive machinery and explosives as she has cashed for and carried; and then, my dear friends, the old *bon sens,* the French horse sense, will set in. France, led by M. Daladier, who knows a bit about money though he was put on the spot for five years when he mentioned it, France, my dear friends, will say: Gold is inedible.

"France will then "adopt" the Italian and German "idea," namely, that gold may be "commerciable" but is not the least necessary for human comfort. I refer you to Mr. Edison's remarks on the subject. Platinum is, of course, useful. So are several new metals having no literary tradition behind them.

"In the interim, the effect of the gold flood on the United States can take one or the other of two directions, and of two directions alone. Either it can go back into the ground, or it can be thrown into commerce; and, unless you indulge in a lot of socialist or some other kind of *'ist'* restrictions, it will boost prices to the advantage of some, and the worse disadvantage of most, of the United States inhabitants.

On Any Gold Trade Russia Wins!

"At any rate, whatever happens to sharecroppers will not do old France any good. As long as Europe hands over anything for gold, Russia can have it. In a post-war world, America could also have it. But every billion dollars' worth of European goods paid for in gold would leave that much less European market for anything the American exporter might fancy to tote over in Europe.

"Russia could get all that she liked, can get it, for gold. It is not a matter of merely measuring by gold, by a "gold standard;" it is a matter of swapping something eatable and wearable for this metal.

"There is also the question of Russian production. We are assured that there is no need to worry; that they are bad workmen, they do not get their spare parts made the right size, axles are a quarter of an inch too big, etc. However that may be, they still go on buying technicians.

"This is a very old story. The Italian cities lost the wool trade and the cloth weaving. They exported technicians. Factories were set up in Flanders and elsewhere. All these stories are very old. Out of twenty years haphazard reading of history, hunting for what is not taught in school books, I have contracted two ideas, and one or two more opinions, or even exact observations. I croak. I rattle. On August 19, last year, the much-maligned Oswald Mosely's much-aligned weekly paper printed what I said would happen to Poland if they started a war. It has happened.

"I now suggest that it is very foolish to starve technicians into emigrating to Russia. I would unhesitatingly put an embargo on occidental technicians unless, and/or until, they are quite ninety-nine and three-fourths per cent sure that Joe Stalin is an angel, a humanitarian with no desire in life save to uplift and feed Yanks, Franks, Britains and heterogeneous inhabitants of a lot of countries which have for the past twenty years been very impolite to Joe Stalin.

"If I have indicated the limit of France's resistance to "gold bleeding," and said that England *could* hold out forty years, this is not to be interpreted as an assertion that England's credit is good. It is not good. A set of fools can ruin the best and most solid business, and the ruling clique in Britain is composed of fools to such an extent that they have:

"(1) driven Italy into forming the axis;

"(2) produced the Russian-German alliance (or call it 'non-aggression pact' if you prefer);

"(3) promoted the Russian-Japanese harmony;

and are now mucking round with Turkey, at least to such an extent that no prudent grandfather would be buying real estate on Turkey's northeastern frontier as a nice legacy for his grandsons."

On the Red Front

'Revolution' in Hollywood Fails With a Dull Thud

MANY MONTHS ago, when Americans no longer had the excuse of ignorance on the true state of affairs in Spain's civil war, SOCIAL JUSTICE, almost alone, indicted the "Reddism" of Hollywood, and pointed out the frenzied activity on behalf of the Loyalists by a set of idolized screen stars.

In the February issue of the *American Mercury,* reprinted in part by some of the Hearst papers, Mr. William Bledsoe corroborates that earlier indictment in an article captioned *"Revolution Comes to Hollywood."*

"Nothing since the advent of the talkies struck Hollywood quite so hard as the news of the Soviet-Nazi pacts," writes Mr. Bledsoe. "They were still staggering when the Red invasion of Poland exploded around their ears, and the panic was completed by Russia's assault on Finland," he adds.

Author Was Editor of Screen Guild Magazine

During the heydey of the Diamond-Studded Proletariat, he goes on to explain, "I was editor of the *Screen Guild Magazine,* official organ of the Screen Actors' Guild, the A. F. of L. union of picture players, which gave me a front row seat on the super-revolution.

"The political pig-Latin of the class struggle, anti-fascism, and revolutionary tactics rippled around swimming pools and across dance floors," Mr. Bledsoe reveals.

Some quotations from his article follow:

"Five-thousand-dollar-a-week proletarians rattled their gold chains of servitude as Russia, Spain, the sharecroppers, China, and the *New Masses* were saved anew . . .

"Moscow agents stumbled on Hollywood about the middle of 1936 —and found it colossal . . . There was scarcely a Hollywood political, trade-union, or social meeting that did not have a few well-coached Communist plants in the audience to heckle the "reactionary" speaker, to see that the voice of Party was adequately heard and the customary resolutions on Spain, China and Fascism introduced.

The 'Revolution' Proves a Failure

". . . the decisive battles of the Hollywood revolution were fought in the living area of mass leagues, boycotts, benefits, leagues, committees, congresses, conventions, speeches, relief money, telegrams, protests, pamphlets, parades, picket lines, pictures, parties, politics, pledges, petitions, dinners, dances, slogans and all the rest of the effects that make up the united front show.

"'Stop Fascism', 'Boycott Japan', 'Save Spain', 'Save China', 'Peace', 'Democracy' were strident battle cries to stir thousands of well-meaning and easy-going movie folk into joining 'front organizations like the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League' and the 'Motion Picture Artists' Committee.'

"The League for Peace and Democracy had one of its most vociferous branches here . . .

"But the revolution is ended . . . What Stalin is doing to Finland is nothing compared to what he has done to the innocent, high-pitched, hypnotic faith of Hollywood!"

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Economists Committee Reports on 'Results'

Takes Credit for Stimulating 6,790 Broadcasts on Monetary Matters

FOR AT LEAST five years the organization known as the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy has been operating a monetary lobby to defeat all liberal monetary legislation of the type represented over the years by Father Coughlin and his followers.

Let us produce over the signature of the Secretary, Walter E. Spahr, their own report of their activities which, though marked "confidential," is available to any one who sends $2 to them.

Let us also reproduce the names of the members of the committee as they appear on the reverse side of their stationary.

"The current discussion of our gold problem and the present indications that this will be a subject of debate before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee when it begins its hearings under the Wagner resolution gives point to the observation that we made just a year ago that certain events in Washington 'strongly suggest that we are approaching the dawn of sanity and intelligence in dealing with our nation's monetary problem.'

Participated in 6,790 Broadcasts

"It is impossible for any organization, such as this Committee, engaged in an educational campaign, to evaluate with complete accuracy the effectiveness of its efforts. We know, however, that during the five years in which this Committee has been active, certain desirable things have happened to public and official Washington psychology on monetary matters. We know that, because you and our other contributors have made our work possible, we have been able to distribute more than 1,000,000 pieces of monetary literature; **that we have stimulated and participated in approximately 6,790 radio programs directly over the larger chains and indirectly through electrical transcriptions;** that our members have testified many times before Congressional Committees, filling hundreds of pages of the records of Committee hearings; that page after page of the *Congressional Record*, during those five years, have carried quotations from this Committee's literature; and that debaters in Committees and on the floors of both Houses of Congress have made frequent use of data which we have supplied.

"We, therefore, believe that when we can detect 'the dawn of sanity and intelligence,' both our members, who have given liberally of their time and experience, and our contributors, who have given generously of their money, may legitimately feel that our joint efforts have not been in vain.

"Four years ago, for example, little short of a miracle could have brought about a tie vote in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the question of continuing the powers of the President further to devalue the dollar. Yet it was by a tie vote that the Administration was able to hold that power in the last session of Congress, and the fight to abolish it lasted many days and became front page headline news.

"Our program for the coming year will include the following features:

"(a) Close contact with the Monetary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and active participation in their hearings, particularly those to be held by the Wagner Committee.

"(b) Close check on legislative developments in the field of money and banking, and make available the services of our members as witnesses whenever necessary and desirable.

"(c) Co-operation with sound money advocates in both major parties in an effort to bring about platform commitments to conservative monetary programs.

"(d) Publication of statements and monetary literature as occasion demands. (We now have a manuscript ready for publication on *'The Case for the Gold Standard.'* This we expect to publish and distribute as soon as funds become available.)

"(e) Radio broadcasts as time is granted by the stations and as funds are provided for the production of radio transcriptions.

Committee Asks for $45,000 Fund

"Last year we raised and spent $26,000. This year we have every reason to believe that demands heavier than in 1939 will be made upon us by developments at Washington and elsewhere. We expect, judging by our experience in the campaign year of 1936, that sound money advocates in both major parties will turn to us for literature and other educational help in large volume, and judging, also, from our experience in that year, we should have not less than $45,000 this year if we are to be in a position to avail ourselves of even the most important opportunities for public service that may be offered.

"I am sure that I express the sentiments of every member of our Committee when I thank you most sincerely for your generous co-operation with us in the past. I trust that, with the dawn of a new day approaching, our work may continue to merit your approval, and your essential financial support."

Reproduced below is the Committee personnel printed on back of report.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

(Names marked with asterisk are members of the Executive Committee)

EUGENE E. AGGER
Rutgers University
*JAMES W. ANGELL
Columbia University
CHARLES C. ARBUTHNOT
Western Reserve University
*LEONARD P. AYRES
The Cleveland Trust Company
DON C. BARRETT
Haverford College
*BENJAMIN H. BECKHART
Columbia University
*JAMES WASHINGTON BELL
Northwestern University
WILLIAM A. BERRIDGE
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., N. Y.
*ERNEST L. BOGART
University of Illinois
JULES I. BOGEN
The Journal of Commerce and New York University
*FREDERICK A. BRADFORD
Lehigh University
HERBERT M. BRATTER
Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, Jr.
Brown University
J. RAY CABLE
Washington University
WILBUR P. CALHOUN
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Columbia University
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GARFIELD V. COX
The University of Chicago
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Wellington & Co., N. Y.
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CHARLES C. FICHTNER
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Wesleyan University

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The University of Texas
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Yale University
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University of Cincinnati
*JOHN THOM HOLDSWORTH
The University of Miami
JACOB H. HOLLANDER
The Johns Hopkins University
*F. CYRIL JAMES
University of Pennsylvania
Temporarily inactive because of absence from the country.
*EDWIN W. KEMMERER
Princeton University
WILLIAM H. KIEKHOFER
The University of Wisconsin
ELBERT A. KINCAID
University of Virginia
DAVID KINLEY
University of Illinois
WILLIAM H. KNIFFIN
Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co., L. I.
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J. L. LEONARD
University of Southern California
JAMES D. MAGEE
New York University
ARTHUR W. MARGET
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New York City
MARK C. MILLS
Indiana University
MARGARET G. MYERS
Vassar College
ALEXANDER DANA NOYES
The New York Times

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Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.
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MAX WINKLER
College of the City of New York
IVAN WRIGHT
University of Illinois
*JOHN PARKE YOUNG
Occidental College
RALPH A. YOUNG
University of Pennsylvania

Work of English Guilds

(Continued from Page 9)

years. Food, clothing and all necessities were furnished the apprentice and sometimes twenty shillings a year was given to him after five years.

The master invested very little capital. He had his tools or his loom, but that was all. The person who needed an article, for example twenty-five yards of cloth, would bring the yarn to the master where it would be woven and paid for when ready for delivery. The man who wanted a plow-share would bring the iron to the ironmonger, paying for the article when it was finished.

If there were idle days, many an artisan would work on his own yarn and on his own iron.

There was absolutely no conflict between capital and labor because, to the extent that the master owned his tools, he was a capitalist and, to the extent that he himself worked all day, he was a laborer. There was no wage question because the apprentice received no wages for a year and then only nominal compensation.

When the apprentice finished the term of his contract, he became a journeyman. He could work for wages for a master. He could go about the country as a journeyman seeking labor, or he could set himself up doing his own work. He was not considered a master until he started to hire apprentices.

The journeymen had their associations which are herewith listed, with the date of establishment.

LONDON

Saddlers, 1383	Carpenters, 1468
Blacksmiths, 1435	Founders, 1508
Ironmongers, 1497	Armourers, 1589
Clothworkers, 1589	Cordwainers, 1413
Tailors, 1381	Drapers, 1493

Fishmongers, 1512

COVENTRY

Weavers, 1424

EXETER

Tailors, (Before) 1512

OXFORD

Shoemakers, 1512

BRISTOL

Tailors, 1570

After the cities developed and as the guilds grew, "livery" was adopted by all the associations and guilds. In the year 1389 there was a petition to prohibit by law this livery which consisted of uniforming the members of the group in clothes of a special hue.

By the 17th Century the innumerable crafts outlined in our last article were divided into greater and lesser companies of London. The greater companies were twelve in number, as follows:

Mercers	Merchant Tailors
Grocers	Haberdashers
Drapers	Salters
Fishmongers	Ironmongers
Goldsmiths	Vinters
Skinners	Clothworkers

By this time the Mercers, the Grocers, and the Drapers were dealing largely in foreign trade; the Vinters were importers only; while the Goldsmiths were the only ones among the twelve who needed considerable capital.

Reformation Brought Dissolution of Guild

When the Reformation came to England under Henry VIII, it was essential to destroy the guilds for they had become the centers of the social, religious and economic life of the people. Great plans were made under the Tudors, not only for the dissolution of the Church, but for the destruction of medieval society as such.

Under an *Edict* it was declared that the saying of masses for departed souls had led to superstition and had kept the people ignorant of the true doctrine of religion. The Crown declared that the money had better go to the erection of the grammar schools and the poor and needy. Then the Crown diverted all funds for masses to the treasury of the King. By then the guilds had not only collected funds for masses but the guild halls held chapels, and chaplains had been assigned to them.

The Crown looked at this situation with a jealous eye and commanded that all sums which they have been wont to pay "toward or about the finding, maintenance or sustentation of any priest or of any anniversary (mass) or obit, lamp, light or any such thing" are to pass to the King as rent charge. With the funds for masses for the dead confiscated, and with the funds for the maintenance of the priests confiscated, and with the funds for any religious purpose confiscated, the guilds were denied the *sine qua non* of life, namely, the fervent religious practices which had sanctified both the social and economic phases of their existence.

Following closely upon these initial attacks came the fruit of the reforms. In the new philosophy of individual freedom which was carried into the economic phase of life, gone was the supervision of fair prices, the fixed standards of weights and measures, the guild authority to write its own regulations, the legal approval of those regulations and law and order in the economic field.

In its place came individualism—the individual freedom to barter, to buy at the market; the individual freedom to cheat, to make poor goods, to waive standards of perfection or quality; the individual freedom to trade without any restriction, to hire labor "at the market," to let labor compete freely and uninterruptedly.

The guilds died and their death sentence was pronounced that day when the sums for the spiritual works of mercy were diverted to the coffers of the King. The guilds died the day they were not permitted to support their spiritual directors. The guilds were buried the day that superimposed regulatory practices in the field of economics were removed in favor of rugged individualism.

NOTE: The material for this article is taken partly from *"A History of English Law"* by W. S. Holdsworth; *"Economic History"* by W. J. Ashley; *"A Rosary of Mystery Plays"* by Margaret S. Mooney.

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Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

He's There This Week

TO THE EDITOR:

Have followed very closely the information on the back cover of SOCIAL JUSTICE, regarding the different Presidential candidates, etc. What puzzles me most (as well as many others who are hoping for a real American President) is why Senator Reynolds of North Carolina has not received the credit due him. As for myself, I have never considered "party politics"; we get together and study the qualifications. To date, no one has been mentioned by either party whom I consider completely worthy.

What we real Americans need is for both parties to back a man who is not afraid to let us know he is out to make America safe for Americans, and keep aliens from our shores. Who has made this plainer than Senator Reynolds? We read much in the daily papers about getting rid of Communism, but none of the papers ever mentioned his name as a cure.

The only way to render justice is to be sure of a complete change from the New Deal; let the old-fashioned, true Americans, both Democrats and Republicans, get together and deal out the New Deal.

—Mrs. Rose M. Chalmers

New York

Empire Not a Democracy

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently, an Associated Press account carried the following statement:

"Highlighted also in the British determination to win the war with money, were government plans to keep secret the extent of its huge stake in United States stocks. This stake makes his majesty's government one of the biggest owners of securities traded in Wall Street."

I wonder how many people really understood the significance of this statement when they read it. And also the brash disregard for American intelligence in the following statement of the British High Command: "It is not in the public interest to disclose the value of securities acquired by the recent action of their government in ordering British holders of 60 selected American stocks to sell their holdings to the Bank of England."

This is the same gordian knot that perfidious Albion tied to force us into the conflict in 1914. And the only way to untie the knot, the only way to save American investment will be ultimately, to cut the knot as Alexander of old did —cut it with American guns, American lives. It will be the same old story, with a different tune: "Make the world unsafe for Communism," when what they really tell the diplomatic corps is: "If you want your huge investments, come and get them! Otherwise, the Dictators will!"

And if the American lust for gold was powerful enough to change our status from that of non-belligerent to that of "neutral"—God save the mark!—in the recent embargo embroglio, how much more potent shall it be when Britain, taking advantage of our traditional hysteria and hyper-emotionalism, tells us (through the medium of the American secular press) how the Bank of England is in dire danger of capture by the Communists, the Nazis, or the Fascisti; and that $100-million in that bank are the property of American concerns.

We must realize that the present European crisis is a death struggle between imperialism and democracy. The statement will probably cause surprise when I include Germany in the democracy group, and place England and France in their right group—empires. Yet, when the newspapers talk of the "democracies," we are wont to think of England, France and the U.S.A. as the torch-bearers of that order, while the rest of the world are either dictatorship-ridden or under the heel of monarchs. Not every nation that has a president is a democracy.

—Rev. James E. Noonan, O.M.I.

Lincoln, Illinois

Whatever Readers Want

TO THE EDITOR:

Months ago I have enjoyed reading your last page of the magazine, *"The Voice of Social Justice,"* that is, little articles and beautiful poems sent in by readers.

Now for the past few months, I noticed that this page has been omitted. I am sure many readers miss it as much as I do and would like to see it back again.

Do you think it could be arranged?

—Olga Shilin

New York, N. Y.

Parties Have Failed

TO THE EDITOR:

Having listened over the radio to Father Coughlin and read your articles in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine all these years, I have learned a great deal, and agree with all you have said as the truth.

I am now 80 years old, born in St. Louis, moving to Ferguson (St. Louis county) 20 years ago to get away from my Socialist friends, having voted the Socialist ticket all these years for President except my first vote.

After I had learned my trade as a lithographer I asked my employer to pay me journeyman's wages, which he refused me. I quit, looking for a job in other shops. For a year I was out of a job; during this time I did a lot of thinking, which led me to the Socialist party. As the years rolled by, their progress was slow. I believed that before the people would be educated to the Socialist form of government we would have a revolution, which has come true in Europe and is on its way to this country. But I hoped before that would happen that some day some man will turn up who knows what is going on in our Government, who will have the knowledge and courage to speak out—never expecting it to come from a priest or minister of a church.

Father Coughlin is telling the masses what is going on. The churches and the thousands of societies, lodges, unions, etc., were not allowed political discussions at their meetings.

What our money changers, power politicians and profiteering manufacturers want is to keep the people divided. Keep their minds off of what is going on in our Government!

The masses must wake up and take advantage of the only chance they have to get out of the mess we are in, by starting a new political set-up, which Father Coughlin recently advocated, abolishing all political parties and adopting a Corporative State, in which each class would have its representative in Congress.

Up to now I don't see anything from any of the parties that will bring us out of this mess.

—F. Rascher

Ferguson, Mo.

Let People Decide

TO THE EDITOR:

Just a line in reference to a letter written by our first President, George Washington to Lafayette during a discussion as to whether or not some limitation should be placed upon the tenure of office of the Chief Executive. The *New York Daily News* recently published this in support of a third term for President Roosevelt. The letter was written, incidentally, before Washington was elected for the first time. I refer to quotations in that letter:

First, "When the people have become unfit to govern themselves and fit for a master, it matters not from what quarter he comes." I ask you was this a defense of a third term, or a warning to the people to stay awake? Again he said, "A President could only perpetuate himself in office, if the people had arrived at the last stage of corrupted morals and political depravity." Here is a direct challenge.

I believe that Washington's advice is sound, and that the issue should be decided, not upon the question of whether tradition forbids a third term of office, but rather upon whether we have reached either one of the two points referred to by Washington. First, has the time come when we are confronted by such an emergency that our nation of 130-million people has no other choice but to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt? Is there in this world any man so important that he cannot be replaced by another? Or secondly, have we finally arrived at the stage of moral corruption and political depravity that we are fit only for a master? I do not believe that, despite our recent stupor and apathy, we have reached either stage. It might be wise to challenge our President to attempt a third term, to allow the people an opportunity to furnish an answer to these questions.

—Stephen R. Schutte

Katonah, New York

A Newsboy's Tribute

TO THE EDITOR:

I read your reaction to the young man's letter to Father Coughlin entitled, "Nobody Is Interested."

Indeed, Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE are deserving of high praise on this one score.

Furthermore, many a month I have experienced your genuine reciprocation in matters concerning the distribution of SOCIAL JUSTICE Weekly.

To all boys and young men idle, I say, take to it and help the dissemination of the truth through the medium of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Not only will you receive monetary aid but, most importantly, as time goes by you will gain a new outlook on life, and you will appreciate and determine to always defend and uphold Christian principles which alone can solve our many problems.

Remember, when you sell SOCIAL JUSTICE, you are aiding in the greatest crusade in America — Christian Social Justice.

—Edward M. Oakes

Gloucester, N. J.

Christian Charity Includes People of All Countries

TO THE EDITOR:

It is generally known that America is flooded with propaganda but few ever stop to diagnose as to which item can be labeled "propaganda." I believe Finland, more than Poland, is being used as the means of opening up American sympathies to not only contribute to "causes" but the hoped-for wedge by which the British propagandists hope to finally break what little resistance Americans have against entry into European wars.

I don't know how the Catholic churches are faring in America, but I can speak for one section of the Lutheran churches and know that the Christian Church is again being used as the instrument to get "good people" to become war-minded. The same old story of the World War over again!

I can forgive, but it is hard to forget, the tactics of England after the World War when she continued her starvation blockade against the whole defeated German nation. I do not recall any newspaper tirade against England. Neither do I recall public lecturers and contact men going through the country pleading the Germans' cause and raising funds for help. While there are many examples which could be used, I believe, reference should be made also to Ireland and even the Boer war when no organized attempts were or have been made in this country to aid their cause even though they too were fighting for freedom. Finland was established by the help of German blood, but her rulers have changed and the vultures of international finance have settled in her country and made an English protectorate of her.

It is generally accepted that Germany was guilty of such things as: starting the World War; breaking treaties, and committing "atrocities." The World War veterans have written two large volumes showing that both France and Russia entered the war before Germany did. This authentic source of information should be read by all who have accepted many of the indictments against the German nation.

Remember, Germany is the only country in the world brave enough to break the stranglehold of international finance.

I can't see where sanity can ever return to the world until all people, but especially those professing to be Christians, remember the command of Christ "To love our neighbor as ourselves." He did not specify any race or nation in choosing the ones we are to love. In this connection, let us penetrate France, England, Germany, Russia, and Finland above all other nations, with the Word of God and not with the sword of destruction; then, if we really are Christians, we will have a part in restoring sanity into this world. Until we extend respect and anxiety to all countries equally we can expect war.

—William C. Gehrke

Smolan, Kansas

Nation Needs Leadership

TO THE EDITOR:

Europe is an armed force, Asia is seething, South America is ready to turn either to the Marxist theory of living or to Fascism. Now is the time for America to do something and I mean for America. Have we no real statesmen to come forward at this time for Americanism?

Newfoundland, Bermuda, West Indies, Honduras and the Guineas play only a trivial part in the Empire's war set-up and would in no way weaken Britain in her struggle. Why not demand these colonies in payment of the war debts? We are in a better position to develop these lands and make our country impregnable by the erection there of air and naval bases. This would also be a great protection for the Panama Canal. Let's build up our merchant marine and win that South American trade from the European nations.

I am a Protestant who can see the great work done by Father Coughlin. God bless him!

May I also mention Father Curran, Father Brophy and Father Holland here in New York and say that since knowing them and the "Christian Front" no longer need we mention Protestant or Catholic—we are all Christians for what that signifies.

—Maury Steuart, Jr.

Astoria, Long Island

Nations Without Christ

TO THE EDITOR:

There seems to be a great deal of criticism for the article printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE, *"The Swastika and the Cross."* I take my stand by the Rev. Joseph Heidt. Some of SOCIAL JUSTICE's readers agree when the government of Soviet Russia gets criticized, but when Germany's government is criticized they get indignant. Let's be consistent. Hitler and his philosophy is a fake just the same as Joe Stalin's is.

Christianity in Germany was, just as Father Heidt expressed it, placed in the Catacombs. If they had stuck to the principles of Christ there would not be a Hitler today.

Spain and Portugal remained under the Cross of Christ and now show signs of having peace and prosperity.

—Robert J. Gillick

Nutley, N. J.

An Appreciation

TO THE EDITOR:

Some rather uncharitable, and I might add, untrue statements have been made about SOCIAL JUSTICE which, unfortunately, were widely publicized, so I think the following remarks made by a priest, deserve to be publicized far and wide so I am asking you to print them.

Recently a Jesuit, the Rev. Herbert Walker, addressed the students at Our Lady of Lourdes Academy on "The Catholic Press." In his address he included these remarks:

"At a Catholic Press conference a bishop said, about four-fifths of the Catholic magazines published in the United States ought to be junked, because they were stupid little magazines that were an insult to Catholic intelligence, and were not worth the paper they were printed on. Of course, he said he would not include a little magazine like *'The Messenger of the Sacred Heart'* in that class, because its sole purpose is to spread devotions to the Sacred Heart and Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and since it is achieving that lofty aim it deserves a very wide circulation."

Then Fr. Walker added these significant words, "In the intellectual field, Fr. Coughlin's SOCIAL JUSTICE and *America* are among the best magazines we have."

—A subscriber

Cleveland, Ohio

That Money Mystery

TO THE EDITOR:

Why is it that when we approach our Congressman for his opinion regarding the money question, he throws up his hands and exclaims: "Don't ask me anything about money. I know nothing about it. That question is too intricate!"

But when a bill comes up in Congress pertaining to money, such as the Inter-American banking bill now before the Congress, they will vote its approval almost to a man?

Why don't they say to the promoters of that bill: "Don't bother me about any money question for I know nothing about it." Or, they could tell these promoters to refer their bill to the people for approval.

—J. J. Trangle

Cincinnati, Ohio

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Highlights of the Broadcast

The Cross and Suffering

***By* Rev. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN**

Excerpts from Father Coughlin's broadcast on Palm Sunday, March 17, 1940. Complete copies of this broadcast may be obtained by writing directly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich.

I DEEPLY appreciate that the popular mind is more concerned with current national and international events than it is with Palm Sunday and the incidents of Holy Week which were chronicled more than nineteen hundred years ago. The laboring man is inclined to think about his job and his wages; the business man, of his office and his profits; the politician, of his party and his policies; the shut-in, of his illness and disability; the poor man, of his poverty and nakedness; the patriot, of his liberty; and the citizens-at-large, of Finland, of the Kremlin peace, of lost imperial prestige and of the impending world war. Of these things men are more inclined to think than they are of Jerusalem, of Calvary's Hill, of the crimson Cross that surmounts it, and of the Divine Victim.

* * *

Why, therefore, disappoint a radio audience by refraining to speak of Ireland and its Patron Saint, of Czechoslovakia, of Poland, and particularly of Finland?

Why refrain from commenting upon the apparent advances being made by the totalitarian powers; upon the apparent defeats which mark the course of their opponents?

Why refrain, at this tragic moment, from discussing the plight of the 12-million unemployed, the penury of our tax-burdened citizens, the possibilities of candidates for political office, and the success or failure of Sumner Welles' tour of the European capitals?

* * *

Cross of Christ Key to World Ills

My friends, I shall tell you why: Because all these things—political philosophies and economies, widespread poverty and misery, wilful oppression and broken promises — all these, together with peace and war, hunger and nakedness, ignorance and science, sin and virtue, together with eternal misery or eternal happiness, find their explanation and remedy in the Crucifixion of the Son of God. In that event—the most tragic event in the history of the world—is their answer hidden. In a word, the Cross of Christ is the key to the mystery of life.

That Cross has put its due value upon everything in this life. It brings together and makes consistent all that seems discordant and aimless.

* * *

Do you wish to analyze the Kremlin peace signed last week? Then forget its phrases and clauses and terms; disregard its dictated injustice, and view it in the light of the Cross of Calvary.

Are you anxious to speculate upon the outcome of the new world war—the rise or fall of Great Britain and France; the rise or fall of totalitarianism? Guide your speculation not by the theories of force, of numbers, of airplanes and battleships. Rather, for the final answer of it all, turn to the Cross of Christ.

Do you wish to obtain an explanation for the riddle of national politics, for unemployment, for economic slavery? If so, turn to the Cross of Christ.

It is the center and the interpretation of all human life; for Christ was lifted up upon it, that He might draw all men and all things unto Him.

* * *

Anti-Christ Will Copy Triumph

It is possible for one to contrast Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem ending with temporary death and eternal life, with Anti-Christ's entry into the capitals of the world, ending with temporary life and eternal death. Indeed, a day will dawn when Christ's arch-opponent will move not only into Moscow but into Paris, London, Berlin, Washington and the other capitals of the world. Amidst power and magnificence the Godless One, whose kingdom is of this world, will march in triumph. Indeed, Satan will have his Palm Sunday. In his train there will follow the atheists, the radicals, the devotees of humanitarianism, the proponents of materialism, the compromisers of Christianity. In him, as in a central point, will converge all anti-Christians. Their Palm Sunday and its temporary triumph will be a prelude to a deathless Good Friday and a cross upon which they will writhe everlastingly with no prospect of an Easter morn.

* * *

Primarily, the Victim of Calvary was concerned with repairing the injustice done to His Father in heaven. Secondarily, out of the depths of His love, He was concerned not only with redeeming mankind but with having them enjoy heaven with Him for eternity.

While Satan could not prevent Christ's winning the major argument, namely, the satisfaction of divine justice, he would glory if he could succeed in winning the secondary argument. I mean he would be satisfied could he succeed, despite the satisfaction of divine justice, in claiming the allegiance of mankind by arguing in this fashion, as it were: "See Christ Who claims to be God. Behold He claims to love you men. But he does not share your heartaches, your sufferings. What kind of a lover is this? One who loves in words and not in deeds?"

There are unassailable witnesses whose testimony Satan cannot easily contest — witnesses of incalculable sufferings freely endured by Christ; witnesses whose testimony eloquently appeals to you and to me and to every human being who has suffered or will suffer until the end of time; witnesses which destroy the effect of Satan's argument. Let us inspect these witnesses.

Power Over Death Sealed Christ's Fate

On a previous occasion when Christ had multiplied bread to feed the hungry multitudes and then said: "Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you,"—on that occasion many turned their backs upon Him and walked with Him no more because they refused to believe. But in the instance of raising Lazarus from the dead, they were not content merely to turn their backs to Him; not to walk with Him; they were determined to murder Him—to murder Him because He manifested power over life and death and thereby indicated His divinity.

Surface thinkers are liable to regard only the opposition to Christ on the part of Annas and Caiphas. Christ understood, however, that this opposition was born of Anti-Christ—and, understanding it in all its ramifications, His intellect grasped the contest between life and death that would endure until the consummation of time.

The rotting corpse of Lazarus sealed in a tomb was symbolic of stricken human nature chained to the chariot of hell's master; the resurrected Lazarus represented the divinely rescued human race freed from immortal destruction. If Annas and Caiphas did not understand the symbolism thereby represented in this case, Satan grasped its meaning; and Satan, employing the service of carnal-minded lieutenants, instigated them to plot the death of the Only One Who was master of death.

That is an important date and an important event to remember — the raising of Lazarus from the dead. On that day Satan operating through the Pharisees decreed Christ's death.

* * *

Attitude Toward Christ Is the Key

Indeed, Christ did understand, I repeat, the inevitable contest that was consequent to all this. He sounded the depths of its consequences down to the exact nicety of every individual human soul which, joining with the Annases and Caiphases throughout the ages, plots to remove from the midst of men the presence of the Son of God and the practice of His doctrines—a human soul for which the infinite Second Person of the Blessed Trinity was, and is, willing to pay the price of His last drop of blood.

* * *

My friends, there hangs your God and my God, having tasted the last drop of human suffering! The suffering of the memory, of the imagination, of the intellect, of the will, of every physical faculty. At one and the same time He is the Priest offering His life and the Victim Who is offered. Calvary is the temple, the Cross is the altar and the reward—the reward is the satisfaction of God's ravaged justice and the redemption of mankind.

In the opening minutes of this address I remarked that the Cross is the center of every problem conceived in this world. It was so at the time of Christ. It was so during the life of the Apostles. Armed only with the Cross and preaching only Christ Crucified, James journeys to Spain; Andrew to Greece, Thomas to India, Peter and Paul to Rome.

Armed only with the Cross of Christ and preaching only Christ Crucified, Austin converts England; Boniface, Germany; and Patrick, whose feast we celebrate today, carries the faith to Ireland.

Church Must Go Through Same Tragedy

Armed only with the Cross of Christ and preaching Christ Crucified, Thomas and Bonaventure taught in the universities which their predecessors established. The Cross and Christ Crucified were the key and the explanation to every phase of life.

But when men armed themselves with weaker weapons to oppose the intrusions of anti-Christ; when men preached other gospels counter to the gospel of Christ, the ages of faith began to evolve into the age of reason, and the age of reason evolved into the age of doubt, of darkness and of death.

And eventually Christ, in the person of His Church, will re-experience the tragedy enacted nineteen hundred years ago as political leaders, new Pontius Pilates, reincarnated Annases and Caiphases and their followers plead with her, "Come down from your Cross and we will believe that Thou art the bride of Christ." But no—never! Let the thunders rumble above; let persecution be revived. Let the world dice for her garments. She knows there is an Easter Morn. She knows there is a resurrection from the dead. She will desert neither the Cross nor Christ Crucified.

* * *

Have you Protestants lost your faith in Christ? Have you cast it aside as an old garment, unworthy of the styles of this present age, preferring in its stead the shibboleths now current amongst us?

Have you Catholics grown cold and apathetic — particularly you who question the practicability of applying Christ's doctrines to the problems which beset us?

I plead with you to revive your Christian spirit as the twilight of our civilization descends upon us. Only in the Cross can be found the key to our problems. Only in the person of the Victim of the Cross can we hope for salvation.

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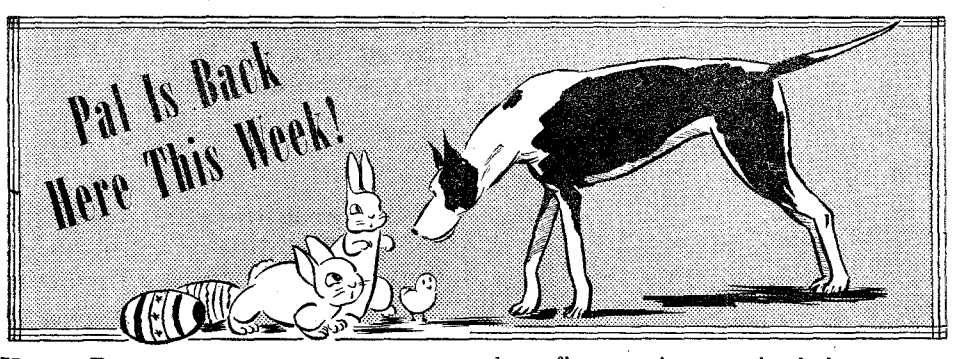

HELLO, FOLKS:

I hope y'didn't think I was sick las' week 'cause I didn't show up as ushul. I'm glad t'say I am in perfekt health 'n was las' week, too, but my sekretary jus' didn't have time f'r me. 'N since no one else could be bothered tryin' t' figger out what I was tryin' t'say, I was outta luck all th' way 'round.

I know I'm an awful pest at times, 'n my sekretary would be only too glad to shoo me away 'n never see me again, but I'm boss 'n as Circulation Manager, I have some rights. I let her get away with stallin' me las' week, but not this time. I c'n tell by lookin' at her she's boilin' inside 'n wants t'get at th' million 'n one other things she hasta do, but she'll jus' hafta cool off 'n take these few lines uv diktashun.

* * *

First uv all, I wanna let y' know how swell I think y' are f'r renewin' so well 'n sendin' in new subskripshuns. Boy, I jus' 'bout jumped up t' th' ceilin' f'r joy when I saw th' report this mornin'. I don't know how t' thank y', folks. My vokabulary isn't so very big, y'know, so will a reel sincere "thank you" do? My Boss is grateful, too.

* * *

Father Keating Is Getting Better

Besides havin' material blessin's t' be thankful for, we have other things, too. We're all so happy 'bout Father Keating's rekovery. I didn't get a chance t' tell y' 'bout his bein' sick, it all happened so fast. But th' whole thing in a nutshell—there isn't enny use in goin' inta all th' gory details now that he's on th' road t' "Wellville" again—is that we thought it was gonna be "curtains" f'r him. He had an awful bad case of noomonya 'n f'r about a week he hung between here 'n hereafter. But with th' help uv good dokters 'n good nurses 'n most uv all, prayers, he pulled through 'n now is holler'n f'r more food 'n gettin' cranky which they say is a sure sign that he'll live. I guess he'll be a while gettin' 'round, though, 'n will hafta take a few months off t' get built up 'fore he can take on his former duties here at th' Shrine, where everybuddy hasta have a strong back 's well's a fairly average brain. Father Keating's got th' brain, all right—all he needs now is the back.

* * *

I s'pose you'll say I sound like a chief mourner, what with all my tales uv woe, but I'll hafta take that chance—news is news, 'n I hafta report 'bout ev'rything 'n if y' don't think that havin' t' run t' hospitals from one end uv th' city t' th' other isn't somethin', try it sometime. 'Course th' Boss had t' go out t' see Father Keating offen, 'n I went with him f'r th' ride—'n then I haven't f'rgotten that Father Keating ushually gave me part uv his dessert 'n I'm not one t' be a fair-weather friend so I wanted t' see him too. 'Course, they wouldn't let me in, but my heart was in th' right place, 'n even if I had t' stay out in th' car, Father Cy'd feel better knowin' I was thinkin' uv him. So along I ushully went.

* * *

Operation Saddens Easter at Office

Well, Lettie Faber up 'n had 'n operashun at annuther hospital, so we had t' visut her, too. She's worked here f'r years 'n years 'n she's a member uv th' parish, too, so uv course th' Boss 'n I were interested in seein' that she got along all right. She's been mighty good t' me since I've been here 'n since I couldn't send her enny flowers, like th' rest uv th' staff did, 'n I don't know enny prayers 'ceptin' those I c'n make up as best I can, I tried t' get inta see her, but again they wouldn't let me.

Y' know, sometimes I wish I was small enuf t' fit inta my Boss' pocket—my size is against me. I'm reely awful gentle, but I scare peepul 'cause I'm so big 'n sometimes it makes me feel quite bad. Th' Boss tried t' 'xplain t' me that it wasn't jus' me, but all dogs who were not allowed t' go inta hospitals, but I dunno—.

* * *

Well, 'cause I missed seein' y' 'fore Easter, I wanna wish y' th' season's greetings 'fore I say goodbye.

'N thanks again f'r those subskripshuns — they were a swell Easter presunt.

—PAL

A Prayer for Widows

Msgr. Canon Arthur Jackman in the "Holy Roodlets"

"Dear St. Paul, who whilst on earth was pretty hard on widows, chiefly young ones, but should know better in Heaven how hard it is to lose a husband, pray for us. You once advised young widows to marry again, but now that you are in Heaven you will know that this is easier said than done. But your heart was always kind and quick to sympathize with lonely hearts, and now you have the power to help in carrying out what you once had the wisdom to advise. Give me then a helping hand, if not in relieving my loneliness, at least in bearing it bravely and usefully. Make me a stand-by, a father and mother all in one, to my children. You once warned your friend Timothy against young widows; so make me safe for any Timothy that might come along, all the safer for my experience, all the stronger for having loved and lost. If time is past for love, it never is past for charity. So, dear St. Paul, give me a bigger heart than ever, reaching beyond my home, to all those who suffer and are in want, to all those who are lonely and have lost heart. None but those who have cried know how to dry tears: so give me good work to do and tell me how to do it. Amen."

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	Monday 7-8
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT

John F. Kennedy — *Ansonia*
Mrs. Mae Johnston Miller — *Bristol*

ILLINOIS

Deceased members of the Zak family — *Berwyn*
Daniel A. Cronin — *Chicago*
Mr. E. J. Curtis — *Ottawa*
John S. O'Connor — *Ottawa*
Peter Sexton — *Ottawa*

INDIANA

Emma Hills — *Covington*
Mrs. Rosella Cyr — *Fairlea*
Hiram Brown — *Indianapolis*

IOWA

George Kelly — *Le Mois*

KENTUCKY

Mrs. C. Dickerson — *Louisville*

MASSACHUSETTS

Mary A. Sullivan — *Cambridge*
Mrs. Wm. Moran — *Monson*
Emile J. and Marie Louise Boutin — *Rehoboth*

MICHIGAN

Mr. Shanley — *Battle Creek*

MINNESOTA

Mr. Gorman — *Blue Earth*
Mrs. Andrew Demars — *Faribault*
James H. Sullivan — *Minneapolis*

NEW JERSEY

Ferdinand Larkin — *Camden*

NEW YORK

Martin Christ — *Bronx*
Edward Donahue — *Brooklyn*
Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle — *Brooklyn*
Mrs. Raferty — *Brooklyn*
Rev. Paul Francis — *Graymoor*
Mary Callahan — *New York*
Mr. Christopher Fox — *Troy*
Mrs. Bridget A. Daly — *Watertown*

OHIO

Miss Ella Eibeck — *Cincinnati*
John Donelan — *Cleveland*
John S. Carter — *Salineville*

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. John E. Mostyn — *Homestead*
Mr. John Smith — *Kingston*
John Patrick McCormack — *Philadelphia*
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cousins — *Pittsburgh*

RHODE ISLAND

Mabel T. Regan — *Central Falls*
Margaret Sullivan — *Newport*
Mrs. Margaret Woods — *Pawtucket*
Mr. Connors — *Providence*

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Duteau — *Milwaukee*
Henry and Mary Leibfried — *Potosi*

FOREIGN

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Greene — *Ireland*
Margaret Gallagher — *Scotland*

ILL

CONNECTICUT

J. P. Lynch — *Bridgeport*

ILLINOIS

Mr. Edw. Bowman — *Chicago*
Bart McElligott — *Chicago*
Mrs. Marie Parcedlino — *Chicago*
Mrs. H. N. Frye — *Cissna Park*

INDIANA

David Rench — *Ligonier*

MARYLAND

John B. Faisant — *Baltimore*

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Mary Taylor — *Cambridge*
Mary White — *Danver*
John O'Connor — *Jamaica Plain*
Mrs. John Doherty — *Roxbury*

MICHIGAN

John Zager — *Copper City*
Mr. John A. Shea — *Dearborn*
Mrs. M. O'Leary — *Detroit*
Mrs. Shude — *Flint*
Mrs. James O'Connor — *Ionia*
Mrs. Mark Simke — *Reese*
Mrs. Rose Skirda — *Royal Oak*

MISSOURI

J. C. Byran — *St. Louis*

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Laner — *Franklin*
Joseph Wassy — *Gloucester City*
Mrs. Angelina Geomagliotti — *Paterson*
Mary Waldeck — *Stone Harbor*

NEW YORK

H. McLaughlin — *Brooklyn*
Gene Kelly — *Elmhurst, L. I.*
Patrick Finn — *Oyster Bay*
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Mrs. R. C. Shollner — *Wilmerding*

RHODE ISLAND

James O'Brien — *Pawtucket*
John Long — *Riverside*
Wilfred J. Desautell — *Wallum Lake*

WISCONSIN

J. James Henry — *La Crosse*
Mrs. Quinn — *La Crosse*
Sister M. Gratiana — *Milwaukee*

FOREIGN

Mrs. W. J. French — *Toronto, Ont., Can.*
Martin O'Malley — *Ireland*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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How Distant the Sunrise?

MAN gropes in the darkness of despond, and the night is long. Wearily he stumbles through a labyrinth of black, seeking an outlet to the Light that comes from Heaven.

Subconsciously hundreds of millions are seeking God—and do not know it.

They are searching for faith in something other than machines and political nostrums and guns.

They are sick of greed, materialism, hatred and war.

They are tired unto death of strained patriotism filtered into their souls by men lustful for power and empire.

They are borne down to disgust with *"Sieg Heils"* and *"God Save the Kings"* and *"Vives"* on their lips—and gnawing hunger in their stomachs.

They are surfeited with mansions and pulpits and parliaments and chancellories telling them to leave their hovels and wives and babies and go out to kill one another.

Their minds are glutted to nausea with uniforms and hand grenades and marching and filth when they want only to go home and chat with friends in the quiet gloaming.

Man wants love—not hate. But the leering idol, Mammon, will not permit man to love.

Where then can man turn except to the Son of God, Who, by His Resurrection, gave to him a guaranty of eternal release from this vestibule of probationary misery?

Mammon has led man into the darkness which now envelops him like a pall.

How distant the sunrise when the teachings of Christ Arisen will bring peace to the hearts of men?

The Broadcasting Fund whereby Father Coughlin is enabled to deliver his weekly messages to the American people is sustained by the voluntary contributions of thousands.

Are you among them? If not, do you not think it salutary to help keep TRUTH alive in a darkened world by a donation of from $1 to $20? It will be deeply appreciated now.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

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I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before March 25 and on or before April 25.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

FIGHTERS FOR PRINCIPLE RESIST SENATE PRESSURE

REYNOLDS OF CAROLINA VOTES HIS CONVICTION IN NATIONAL INTEREST

LAWYER, AUTHOR, EXECUTIVE and politician, Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina is distinguished for a Senate career that is short, but zestful, sincere and marked by a fidelity to personal conviction.

Senator Reynolds entered Congress in 1932. He was nominated with the largest majority ever rolled up for a candidate for a major office in a Democratic primary in North Carolina. He was elected for the old "short term," on November 8, 1932, and was elected to the full term the same day. In 1938 he was re-elected.

The North Carolina Senator made his greatest stand in the Senate while in his first full Senate term. The occasion was the battle over the World Court, and American participation in it. His position was that in this "entangling alliance," as in all others, this nation should steer clear.

On other matters Senator Reynolds has held steadfast to what he believed to be right. He has stood forth clearly as a friend of the principles of social justice whenever occasion presented a clear-cut issue involving one or more of those principles.

Senator Reynolds voted for the *McCarran "Prevailing Wage" amendment* to the first public works bill. He voted for the *Wheeler-Rayburn Bill* for the dissolution of holding companies in the utility field. He voted for the *Wagner Act* in behalf of labor's basic right to organize and bargain collectively with employers. He voted for the *Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium*, and the *Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Acts* in the interest of financially-oppressed agriculture.

The North Carolina Senator voted for the *Soldier's Bonus*, and has supported every measure for monetary reform — along the lines advocated by Father Coughlin — that has earned a Senate test.

Senator Reynolds is a great foe of foreign propaganda, from any source. He is a great nationalist, in the sense of "national interest," and he is never confused by any international situation. His authority on these affairs is put to practical use in the important Senate Foreign Relations, and Military Affairs Committees, of which he is a member.

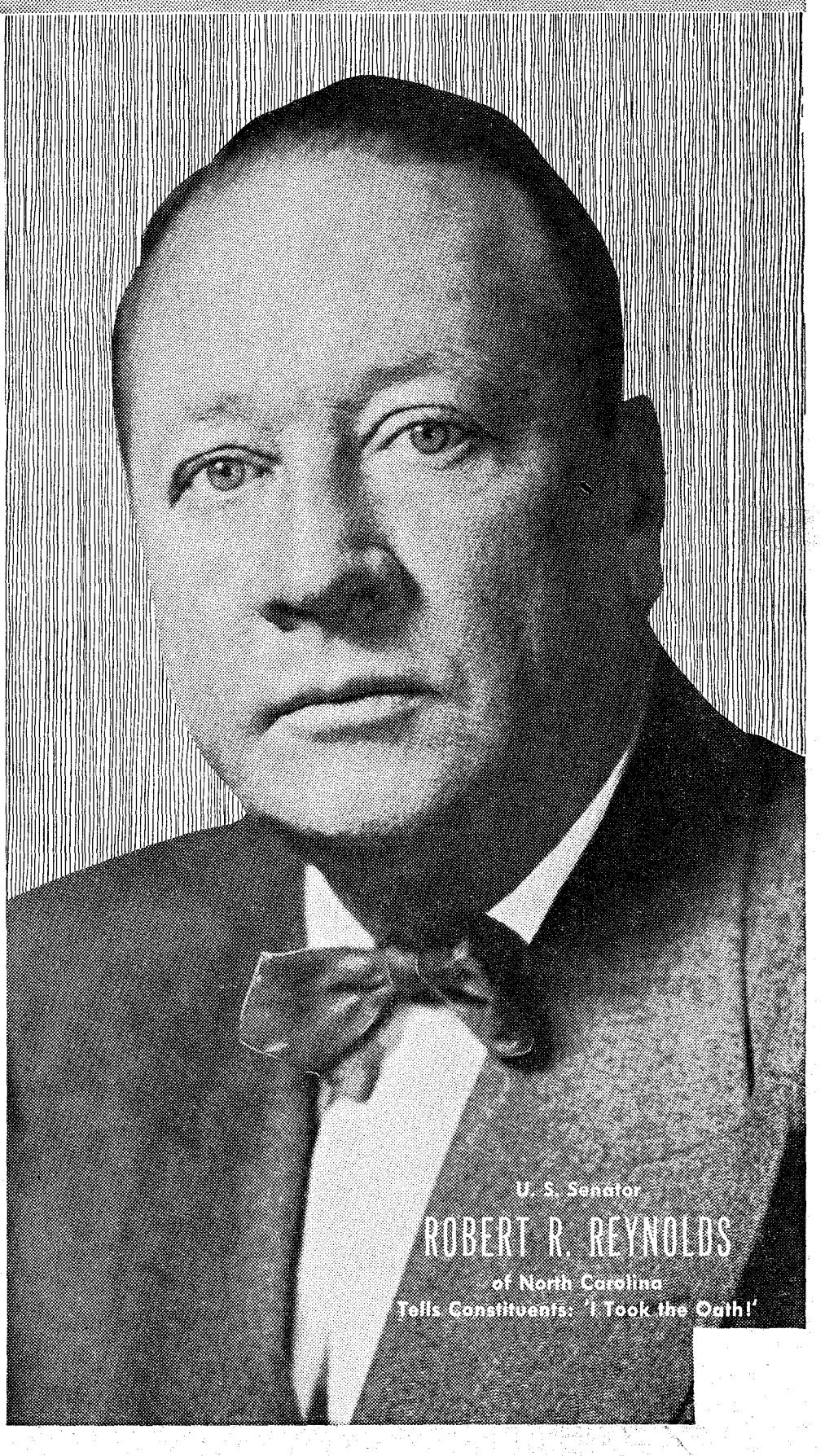
Perhaps, Senator Reynolds carries his "national interests first" campaign a step too far. At present he advocates closing the United States to all aliens for a period of 10 years. This is a reversal of America's traditional "asylum for the persecuted" policy, and its merit awaits further judgment.

Senator Reynolds' stand in the feverish Congressional fight over the lifting of the arms embargo in favor of Great Britain and France last November amply illustrates his nature. In this issue, with his political future virtually in the balance, Senator Reynolds invited political retirement by voting his conviction, by voting to retain the embargo. He was one of but two Southern Senators who so voted.

When the "pressuremen" approached him on the issue and reminded him that his constituents were divided on the subject, Senator Reynolds cut short the pressure talk.

"I took the oath of office; the constituents did not," he said. It was all he needed to say.

—Harris & Ewing



U. S. Senator
ROBERT R. REYNOLDS
of North Carolina
Tells Constituents: 'I Took the Oath!'

READ FATHER COUGHLIN'S OWN MESSAGE To Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine

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